

Modern Battle Tactics Explained by Canadian Officer Just From France

Capt. Ian Hay Beith, in an Address to the Harvard Club of New York, Tells How Present Conflict in Europe Has Revolutionized All Ideas of War Formerly Held.

THE following address, delivered before the Harvard Club of New York, by Capt. Ian Hay Beith, of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force, serving in France, is reprinted from the June number of the National Service Magazine, published in Garden City, New York.

By Capt. Ian Hay Beith.

I WANT to talk to you tonight, if you will allow me, on a subject which I will label "Modern Battle Tactics"—and that covers a great deal of ground. But naturally, at a time like this we want to get rather deeper into the matter than we usually go, and in that connection I am reminded of an old friend of mine, a master printer on a small English provincial newspaper, who used to divide all the matter which passed through his hands into two categories, what he called news and what he called tripe. According to him news consisted of things like a murder, a drama, a divorce, and football, while such matters as literature, art, the social and leading articles came under the head of "tripe." I have been going around this country a good deal lately handing out to indulgent audiences what I think my old friend would have undoubtedly designated as "tripe"; that is to say, lectures of the anecdotal type, and I cannot tell you what a pleasure it is to get back for once, in a way, to something of a rather more concrete character, namely, a definite lecture on a technical subject.

I propose to divide this little discourse into three parts; namely, a brief consideration of the factors which have made the present warfare what it is—namely, a war of machinery—secondly, a brief survey of the new weapons of offense and defense which the war has evolved by itself, and, thirdly, an attempt to describe a modern battle action.

First of all we have the factors which have made the war what it is, and these factors appear to be these: Primarily the huge masses of troops now employed present the greatest innovation. Instead of having selected armies we have whole nations deployed against one another, and the question naturally arises, why have troops never been employed on this enormous scale before? Well, I think it has been rendered possible by two things: In the first place—I don't know whether it has ever occurred to you—in the old days of warfare an army in the field subsisted on the country where it was fighting. Now such a thing would be impossible.

On the British front in France today we have something like two million men, and every single one of those men draws his food, ammunition, his clothing—even the coke or the coal which he burns in a bucket in the trenches—from Hull.

What made that possible is—first of all, the improved methods of preserving food. It wasn't until I went around the stockyards of Chicago a few months ago that I really realized where the true base of the allies lay. And secondly, improved methods of transportation, namely the automobile. Without those two things it would be impossible to maintain these great armies—they couldn't live on the country where they are fighting. Another great factor is the enormous improvement in health and sanitation. In those great armies today—although Heaven knows there is enough death and enough wounds—there is practically no sickness, due almost entirely to the methods of inoculation employed.

In the South African War 17 years ago the British losses amounted to about 20,000 men. About 2000 of those were killed in action, and the remainder either died of enteric fever or of septic wounds. Now under the new and improved methods of service and sanitation, pestilence and disease have practically ceased to exist in these enormous armies which are facing one another.

Aeroplane Great Factor. Another factor is the employment of artillery on an immense scale. It used to be said—in fact, many years ago it was asserted—that artillery on the whole was more noisy than dangerous. There was a good deal of truth in that, because the destructive power of the biggest shells was extremely local, and the shells were fired more or less blindly and the re-

WHO CAPT. REITH IS

CAPT. JOHN HAY BEITH is better known to the world as Ian Hay. He is a noted Canadian novelist. He was born April 17, 1876, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He is serving with the rank of Captain in the Tenth Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of the Ninth Division of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force in France. He returned to Canada a few weeks ago on recruiting service. Some of his best known books are "The Right Stuff," "A Man's Man," "A Safety Match," "A Knight on Wheels" and "The Lighter Side of School Life."

—no secrets are hidden from it. Formerly the job of finding out the strength of the enemy, and the position of the enemy, was assigned to the cavalry, who pushed out as far as they could, collected all the information they could until they got up against a screen of the enemy's cavalry, when the information came to an end.

Reason for Trenches.

Nowadays the enemy's aeroplanes can see you wherever you may be. It is no good concealing your troops behind a hill or behind a wood, because they can find you out. The result is that you have got to get under ground as you can't keep out of sight and the result is trench warfare. Trench warfare is directly traceable to the aeroplane. An aeroplane can raid the enemy's positions, drop bombs upon his lines of communication. But this form of warfare is really more annoying than effective. The highest results of this kind were obtained by the Zeppelins, but the Zeppelins have been an acknowledged failure. A good many raids on our own country were made by the Zepps. They came over and dropped bombs indiscriminately and went away again, but beyond doing a certain amount of material damage and killing a certain number of inoffensive civilians, their military value was nothing; in fact, they have almost ceased coming at all.

Now we come to the third function of the aeroplane, and that is this—the most important of the lot: An aeroplane can direct the fire of the heavy artillery. That is why it has become worth while to construct artillery of enormous caliber—12 and 15 inch guns—and fire them from a distance of, say 15 miles away at the enemy's position.

Formerly they defined the enemy's position by map and compass blindly; now an aeroplane goes up, goes over the enemy's lines, and signals back to the battery by wireless telegraphy how the shots are falling, and tells them to move so many yards to the right or left or forward or back, thus getting the utmost value out of these enormous projectiles.

Surprises Now Impossible.

So we see these three factors—the great masses of troops, the aeroplane and the artillery, have brought about

How a Modern Dreadnought Is Handled in Battle

—BY—
WINSTON CHURCHILL.

(A Former Officer in the United States Navy.)

Noted Author, in Describing the Work Cut Out for the Big Guns, Says the Target Practice of the American Navy Is the Best in the World.

Our Gunners Have Been Trained for Years at Long-Range Firing. While Other Navies Have Neglected This Work, Which Gives United States Fleet a Tremendous Advantage. He Writes—Science and Long Practice Have Replaced Mere Skill, and an Officer, by Pressing a Button, May Fire All the Ship's Guns at Once With Deadly Accuracy at Target 15 Miles Away.

THIS is the sixth and last of a series of articles by the distinguished American author, dealing with America's part in the war against Germany. Mr. Churchill is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and served four years in the American navy.

By WINSTON CHURCHILL.

ONE of my vivid and not altogether cherished memories of life as a midshipman on the old sailing ship Constellation is of the bosun's whistle arousing us from dreams. "Up all hands, up all hammocks!" Yet I like to recall the morning hours when the sea was showered with diamonds, when the luff of the spanker was drumming in the wind, when the wet decks were being squeezed and "bright work" shined and halcyons neatly coiled, and all hands were earning breakfast, every man busy and contented with his job.

Let me give you two or three reasons. An aeroplane can examine the enemy's position, all around and behind, and it can locate his troops. —no secrets are hidden from it. Formerly the job of finding out the strength of the enemy, and the position of the enemy, was assigned to the cavalry, who pushed out as far as they could, collected all the information they could until they got up against a screen of the enemy's cavalry, when the information came to an end.

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DURING this war we have been thrilled by accounts of the new and scientific land fighting, of huge guns firing at objects and killing men they may not see across hills and forests. At the front, from observation posts on hills, from towers and trees, keen-eyed officers with glasses "spot" the shots and telephone back the ranges. So it is in the great navies of the world. We shall soon have airplanes, dirigibles, balloon ships or captive balloons in our sea battles.

But today, in what is called the "spotting top," high in the basket mast, a young officer stands with his glass watching the enemy. The first shots ascertained roughly by the great range finder on the big gun turret, fall short. "Up 500 yards!" he telephones to the fire-control turret, and all the sights are reset. Still the shots fall short, though they may send tons of water across the enemy's decks; and one, dipping and traveling under water like a torpedo, may pierce her hull. But at the next salvo she reels, a column of black smoke leaps in the air, and she breaks in two and disappears.—WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Little more than half a mile apart and letting go a broadside, I laughed. It did not seem possible, from where we were, to hit the smudge beyond the horizon; and yet just such a smudge as this—a German smudge—blew up the Invincible in the battle of Jutland.

The ranges in that battle were from 6000 to 16,000 yards, and before that time I am told it was the custom in both those services not to have target practice at a greater distance than 10,000 yards—which after all is some six miles and half down over the horizon from the deck of a destroyer. Consequently, in the battle of Jutland the percentage of hits was very small indeed, being one hit for each ship every two hours. This must not be accepted as the best these services can do at present, since more has been learned from Jutland than from any sea battle fought in recent years.

The Battle Practice.

A modern sea battle, or even modern battle practice, is a marvelous thing, stirring to the imagination, almost incredible to one who has not seen it. Not many years ago, when six miles was supposed to be the battle distance, it was wonderful enough. In those days the great shots were supposed to strike the heavy armor of a battleship almost horizontally, and pierce it. It was the old contest between armor and projectile.

But today the problem has changed again. At a range of 10 miles, with the muzzle of the gun raised at an angle of 15 degrees, a 14-inch shot weighing 1400 pounds rises a mile in the air to fall with a crashing blow no armor can withstand on a deck or a turret top. One such shot, striking the Invincible, tore off one-half her huge steel turret and flung it into the sea, while the other half crashed on the quarter deck behind.

The first thing that strikes you as you worm your way into a heavy steel turret of a modern dreadnought like the Pennsylvania is that it is an extraordinary place in which to fight. There seems scarcely room enough to turn around. Every movement counts, every man must be trained to the highest degree of efficiency—he must never get in another man's way. Within a few feet, in a row confronting you—seemingly as big as sequoia trunks—are the shining breeches of the great guns whose business it is to sink the enemy's ship beneath the distant smoke smudge. In battle he is trying to sink you.

But now even the smudge is absent; a canvas target the size of a dradnought, and scarcely discerning to the naked eye, is being towed along the horizon. From the immaculate magazines below by swift electric hoists come these monster shells, each weighing 1400 pounds; by a twist of a hand the great breeches are opened, mechanical devices ram the projectile home, the powder charges are thrust in, the breeches closed.

Allowing for Air.

The telescopic range finder has supplied the initial range, the speed of the ship and that of the target has been adjusted on the delicate sights, the proper allowance made for wind and for what is called the dispersion. This "dispersion" is due to the disturbance a projectile makes in traveling through the air, which has its effect on another shot traveling parallel to it toward the same destination. For this reason the three guns side by side in the Pennsylvania's turrets may not be fired together, the middle one firing a moment after the other two.

For 10 minutes the superdreadnought steams along a line and in that time—incredible as it

was considered, quite rightly—the most deadly weapon of destruction ever devised. But now, when you have men fighting in a slit in the ground there is no elbow room to use the rifle and bayonet and you want something handier. I have seen men go into action getting into a trench with all sorts of close-quarter weapons—bayonets, small grenades held in the hand, a knob carried in the hand and an entrenching tool, even a pick and shovel.

But generally speaking the new devices come to this: We have first of all the machine gun. The machine gun, of course, isn't a new weapon, but it is being so very largely expanded in its usefulness that it practically counts as a new weapon. Then

Before the war the standard weapon was the rifle with a bayonet attached, and the rifle was considered, quite rightly—the magazine rifle with

may seem—she has sent seven to eight broadsides or salvos at the distant mark. A salvo in less than two minutes! Thus for the whole fleet. When the practice is over, the champion of the fleet is given the proud privilege of wearing on her side the letter E—for excellent. I should like to set down here many shots she has put into the target, but I may not; what she would have done had it been a battleship instead of a canvas effigy. Perhaps, some day, the Germans may find out for themselves!

The modern man of war is organized for battle. Everything else is subservient to that. And undoubtedly the most important man on board of her, next to the Captain, is her gunnery officer; fire-control officer he is called in battle. In the old days, in the old frigates, the First Lieutenant walked up and down the deck with a brass trumpet in his hand; the smoke of the broadside rolled in through the ports, the shot was rammed down the throats of the old bottle-shaped guns, they were run out again, and at a command from the brass trumpet all the lock springs were pulled. We used to try to fire at the top of the roll, in that instant when the ship was comparatively still—at best a haphazard performance requiring more or less skill on the part of the man at the sight.

Science Replaces Skill.

Today science and long practice have replaced skill. I shall not deal here with that method, originated by Sir Percy Scott of the British navy, introduced in ours by Vice Admiral Sims, improved upon by him and by many others, which has revolutionized and scientized target practice.

Today, under the Captain, the gunnery officers fight the ship, instead of the First Lieutenant. And instead of walking up and down the deck, he is shut up in a tiny steel conning tower or fire-control turret, and his trumpet is an electric buzzer. He has at his right hand a marvelous electric device to tell him when all the guns are on the target of the enemy's ship; as a matter of fact, under the new system, they are supposed to be "on" throughout what is called the firing interval, in spite of the tossing of the ship—the pitch and yaw. And when that fire-control officer presses his buzzer, something like eight tons of steel are sent on their way a mile above sea level, towards the enemy's fleet.

Sometimes, by pressing a key, he fires all the guns himself. During this war we have been thrilled by accounts of the new and scientific land fighting, of huge guns firing at objects and killing men they may not see across hills and forest. At the front, from observation posts on hills, from towers and trees, keen-eyed officers with glasses "spot" the shots and telephone back the ranges. So it is in the great navies of the world. We shall soon have airplanes, dirigibles, balloon ships or captive balloons in our sea battles.

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(Copyright New Republic News Service, 1917.)

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How Providence Journal Unearthed German Plots Against United States

Member of Newspaper's Staff Got Job as Secretary to Ambassador—Woman Stenographer Served in Austrian Consulate General's Office.

(Reprinted from the Editor and Publisher of June 23 by special arrangement.)

JOHN R. RATHOM, editor of the Providence Journal, who was the guest of honor at the convention of the Canadian Press Association in Toronto last week, addressed the association on Thursday night. Mr. Rathom's address revealed for the first time, in detail, the astounding part played by the Providence Journal, since the beginning of the European war, in uncovering German plots against the peace and security of the United States; in fastening upon high officials of the German embassy at Washington direct responsibility for acts of violence carried out in a friendly country, and for a system of espionage and intrigue so amazing as to read more like highly colored fiction than actual fact.

The story of how members of the staff of the Journal were able to follow every move made by the principals in the German conspiracies of violence; how one member of the newspaper's staff had actually served as a secretary to the German Ambassador, and how a young woman stenographer employed by the Journal had been given a position in the office of the Austrian Consul-General in New York, and had succeeded in cleverly trapping Capt. von Papen, of unblemished memory, was related by Mr. Rathom, and held his audience spellbound.

The Toronto Star prints the salient features of Mr. Rathom's revelations, as given herewith, and remarks that the work of the Providence Journal in uncovering Hun conspiracies in the United States "had much to do with bringing the republic into the war."

"Some Inside History."
The address was entitled "Some Inside History," and lifted the veil from the mystery as to how the Providence Journal was able to reveal Hun conspiracies in the United States.

The Journal happened upon its source of exposure through having had for 10 years before the war what other papers described as a "bug" on wireless telegraphy. The paper had maintained two powerful wireless plants at Point Judith and at Block Island. When war broke out they had decided to "listen in" on the messages crossing the Atlantic. For five months they kept record of these messages, and then they set out to find the codes and make revelations. Of the material they secured they used only a fractional part.

One of the women stenographers was sent and secured an appointment in the Austrian Consulate in New York. Other of his workers were constantly engaged in shadowing Capt. Boy-Ed, Capt. von Papen, former Austrian Ambassador Dumba, the German Ambassador Bernstorff, and other German and Austrian officials. The two wireless plants unceasingly listened in, two shifts of operators at work day and night, on Sayville and Nantucket, the two wireless stations which were being used mostly by the Germans to keep in touch with Berlin, from where they received instructions for every detail of their plotting policy.

Ingenious Codes Used.
For the United States Government the Brooklyn Navy Yard had had instructions to keep a close watch on the Sayville and Nantucket stations, but nothing suspicious was ever reported until Mr. Rathom took some of the messages which he had received from his operators, to the State Department. It was then learned that the navy yard operators had been in the pay of German agents in America, and had been told not to hear too much.

The codes used by the Germans were of the most ingenious nature. Many of them pretended to be stock quotations, and some were even done up as funeral directions. In some cases, however, the codes showed evidence of the green blubber, referred to by the speaker, as on one occasion when Mr. Rathom was able to go to President Wilson and show him copies of eight separate messages sent by the wireless plant within nine days, all relating that "little Emily" had died of such and such an illness, in a certain part of a room, had been buried in a certain cemetery beside such and such a previously deceased relative. In every one of these messages, the illness, the part of the room, the name of the relative, the cemetery, and so

on, varied, and a clear code was detected in each of the messages.

Green Blubber in Brain.
The first revelation which Mr. Rathom told illustrated the German capacity for blundering. It was the story of Werner Horne—the man who was responsible for the attempt to blow up the Vanceboro bridge. Horne had been detected as a German spy by one of the Journal reporters in New York. In an effort to disguise himself, Horne allowed his beard to grow for three days, put on an old suit which he purchased for \$3—even this detail was reported—and packed his personal effects in an old carpet bag. Having carried out these elaborate precautions he took passage for the port where the "job" was to be done on one of the finest and most luxurious trains in the United States.

As is well known now, he was caught. When asked later by Mr. Rathom why he had been foolish enough to travel first-class in such shabby dress, Horne replied that he was a German officer and a man and always traveled in the best style.

The Passport Fraud.
Another German scheme in which the Journal reporters outwitted the Teutons occurred soon after in New York also. A fraudulent passport bureau operated by German officials, was discovered doing a land office business in an office building on Broadway. The Journal—faking as a public accountant on the one side and a manufacturers' agent on the other—sandwiched the passport forgers between them. Every word that passed in this office was reported to the Providence Journal. When sufficient evidence was gathered the United States Secret Service was notified, and the three forgers were taken away. As soon as they had been removed three of the Journal's employees were allowed to take charge of the office to receive the patrons. It was not long after that Von Papen and the German military attaché at Tokio came in with a list of names of men for whom he desired passports. The name at the top of the list was that of Werner Horne.

Journal Man as Secretary.
"A friend of mine," said Mr. Rathom, "thinking himself very friendly, but in a thing which I objected to, went to Paris and while there bought a lot of war relics. Among them was one of the first iron crosses that had been given by the German Emperor to a Major of a German regiment, who died on the field and whose cross had been taken from him and taken to Paris. It was sold to my friend, with statements as to whom it had belonged, and my friend sent it to me. I sent it to Bernstorff with a letter saying that that mark of honorable distinction of a man who had done his duty for his country belongs to his family; I gave the name of the man and the name of the family, and begged him to take care of the cross so that it could be sent back after the war or some time to the man's people."

"The Ambassador tore the note to pieces, threw the note in the face of the man I sent and threw the cross on the floor, saying that, after having been defiled by the hands of American dogs the cross was of no use to anybody in Germany. I knew my man was telling the truth, because the man I had in there reported the incident to me exactly the way he did. Incidentally I might say that the individual to whom I refer was in the German embassy at

Continued on Page 10.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
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Average for first five months 1917:

Sunday, 363,617
Daily and Sunday, 197,656

The POST-DISPATCH sells more papers in St. Louis and suburbs every day in the year than there are homes in the city.

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JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

BRAVING AT MR. HOOVER

From the New York Evening Post.

The waspish and litigious Senator from Missouri almost outdid himself yesterday in his attacks upon the food-regulation bill, and especially upon the plan to place its administration in the hands of Mr. Herbert Hoover. That gentleman became "some Hoover," somebody who had "left this country" to seek his fortune, and who had lived abroad so many years in touch with autocratic government that he was totally unfitted to understand the ways of free-born Americans, or to have anything to do with "regulating their affairs." The proposal to make such a man "a King, a Czar, a potentate, a Caesar or a Kaiser" over us all was an offense to the pure soul of Senator Reed. In fact, we gather that he is rather opposed to the bill and does not love Mr. Hoover.

Senator Reed may not know it, but the place where he really belongs is Kronstadt. He has the rules and regulations put forth by the mushroom republic of that island. It was stated that the Government was to have no Ministers, for everybody was to be of perfect equality. It was added that no "outstanding personalities" would be tolerated, inasmuch as they would be "dangerous to liberty." It is almost a pity that this governmental theory did not live long enough to be tried out. We venture to affirm that if the Kronstadt republic had been permitted to do any business, some dominant man, or group of men, would have done it. Some one would have had to manage things. He might have done it under the guise of abject humility and complete deferring to the wishes of others, but he would have done it somehow. Human affairs cannot be directed except by some human being. And the great power and ability in public business belongs to the childish stage of democracy. Full-grown democracy is demanding greater efficiency in government; and when it gets hold of a remarkably efficient man, it delights to honor him and make use of him. And if all the mules in Missouri took to braying at Mr. Hoover they could not obscure the fact of his singular fitness for the work which it is proposed to entrust to him. His years of skilled executive work and especially the kind of work he has done as head of the Commission for Belgian Relief, mark him out as a man who has come to the kingdom for such an hour as this. We ought to be thanking our lucky stars that we can command the services of an American whose peculiar genius for the kind of work he is to undertake in his own country has had admiring recognition in England and in France, in Belgium, yes, and in Germany.

Apart from any question of personality, opposition to the administration bill for food-regulation is based on two misconceptions. One is that the great powers conferred are all to be used at once and oppressively. There will be instant interference, it seems to be expected, with every process of food production, transportation and sale. But this is largely a horrible imagining. The powers to be granted are largely contingent; they are to be held in reserve; their very existence will, in nine cases out of ten, prevent the necessity of their exercise. Any would-be cornerer of food supplies will be deterred by knowledge of the fact that the law is ready to come down upon him heavily. The other misconception of the bill is that it is designed purely as a domestic measure. If that were the case, there might be more warrant for the posturings and the outcries of Senator Reed about autocratic meddling with our processes of raising and marketing foods. But what he overlooks is that we have to deal with a world problem—really a great emergency war measure. It is not alone a question of food for Americans, but of food for the allies and the neutral nations. As far back as the President's war message, the opportunity of the United States to supply food as well as money to the nations at war with Germany was clearly pointed out. Upon this aspect of the subject Mr. Hoover has repeatedly dwelt. So has every high authority in the matter. Everybody seems to understand that American food regulation relates itself to a world need and to a vital requisite of the allied cause—everybody, that is, except Senator Reed. To his mind it all comes down to the inalienable right of Missourians to feed their coons dogs whatever and as much as they please.

One Good Effect of War.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.
For the benefit of those who see no good effects in war we call attention to the following advertisement in the Lohrville Enterprise: "Fourteen-year-old boy wants job on farm. Inquire at billiard room."

The Crows Know.

From the Kansas City Star.
It's going to be a great corn year in Kansas. The crows are arriving in great flocks in western Kansas, a territory they always avoid unless a good corn crop is in sight, according to the Olathe Graphic.

THE CLAMP ON GERMANY.

Explaining a decided rise in the Holland rate for German exchange, Amsterdam states that Berlin banks have just transferred 12,000,000 florins in gold, nearly \$5,000,000, to one financial institution in that country.

Other Dutch banks have also received German gold. While only a small part of the debts contracted by Germany in purchases made from Holland is said to have been met by these payments in gold, they are sufficient to maintain Berlin credit for the moment and to lift the value of the German mark.

Holland buys large amounts of coal and steel products from Germany. Why is it that in the interchange of products Germany is now found to owe Holland so much more than Holland owes Germany? The reason is an enormous balance of trade in Holland's favor, resulting from more or less contraband dealings to the allies' disadvantage, since the opening of the war. Holland has been selling Berlin large quantities not only of her domestic products but of products she has imported from other countries, chiefly from America.

Figures for different periods of the war, showing the suspicious increase in imports to Holland and other neutral countries adjacent to Germany have been repeatedly printed. Brought up to date they have an especial significance in consequence of our participation in the war.

Holland bought 14,532,000 bushels of wheat of us in 1913, but 31,551,992 bushels in 1915. She bought 401,634 bushels of rye of us in 1913, but 1,668,750 bushels in 1915. She bought 464,414 bushels of barley of us in 1913, but 2,690,426 bushels in 1915.

Of sole leather Holland obtained 10,683 pounds of us in 1913, which amount she increased to 4,795,151 in 1916. Her purchases of chemicals from us in 1913, \$41,694 worth, were increased to \$223,683 worth in 1916. Of brass in bars and sheets she took 6788 pounds in 1913 and 1,950,943 pounds in 1916.

Our exports of many things to Denmark, Norway and Sweden increased in even greater proportion than those to Holland. For instance, we sent but \$11,519 worth of chemicals to both Norway and Sweden in 1913, but we sent \$745,073 worth in 1915.

Germany has been able to relieve to some extent the economic pressure that is slowly strangling her by surreptitious imports through nearby neutrals. But with the third anniversary of the opening of the war only a month away, she finds her great source of supply, America, closed to her. A power of regulation and of embargo over our exports has been created by Congress. This power will be exercised first in the light of our own needs, second in the light of the needs of our allies and third in the light of neutral needs.

What is that Germany to do which has long been wearing her old clothes and now finds them worn out, which is short of food, which is short of all kinds of essential materials, in addition to being a bankrupt in moral assets? With her other scarcities may come soon a scarcity of gold.

In the apportionment of our exports, neutrals come last and Germans nowhere. But neutrals will go down in our books along with Germany if they try to trade with Germany. In that event they will find Germany's economic pressure extended to themselves. They may even be forced into the war. They would not trade with her even if she had the gold to buy, and soon she may not have the gold to buy even if they would trade with her.

How long can Germany stand it?

Only 6 per cent of munition bearing ships have been sunk by German submarines. While the figures are not available, it is undoubtedly true that the ratio of ships bearing defenseless women and children sent to the bottom is far greater.

COULD USE THE MONEY.

At the conference between Secretary Lane and 400 coal operators, a Chicago dealer was asked the average increase in the price of coal to the consumer during the late winter.

"It has been very large," he said. "I would say that it has been from 75 to 100 per cent, but that is only an estimate."

"How do you justify the increase?"
"Coal operators are just as human as anybody else and they have taken advantage of the people."

In other words the reason for increase was that, like Bill Nye's New Jersey hotelkeeper, the coal magnates could use the money.

THE SOUTH AND GERMANY.

When Gen. Lee's tattered soldiers laid down their arms at Appomattox after a struggle which had brought deathless fame to their arms, they acknowledged victory not so much to the valor of Northern troops as to the invincibility of Northern mills and Northern granaries. The story of their defeat is a classic of military history and an effort to duplicate it, with the Germans playing the role of the South, is the key to entente strategy in the world war.

To discern the truth in dark campaigns it is often necessary to disregard official bulletins and the criticisms of military experts. Sometimes it lies hidden in what the lawyers might call an obiter dictum—a casual observation by the way—made by persons competent to speak who are not thinking of the matter at issue when they are talking. An illustration of such illuminating comment is afforded by an article in the Neue Zeit of Berlin, as quoted in a translation made for a Boston newspaper. Speaking of the straits of the German textile industry, the Neue Zeit says:

In Hanover two out of three great cotton factories have been shut down, and of 3000 looms in the third only 180 are working 14 hours a week. In Paderborn eight out of 12 factories are closed. Of 22 mills in the Jahnsdorf, Adorf, Lukerodorf and Neukirchen districts only three are working. The great Mittelsiedler Cotton Spinning Co. has 123,140 spindles of which 104,500 are idle; while in Chemnitz on Oct. 27 last year only 37 per cent of the workers were employed and this figure is naturally now much less. In Hof 410,000 spindles are not working and of 24,000 in Meerane 20,000 are idle. In Augsburg 6000 textile workers are receiving unemployment relief. There is not a single loom in Germany working full time.

Yet Germany has a population of more than 62,000,000 to clothe, to say nothing of the peoples of her allies who look to her mills for sheltered cloth.

worked over into shoddy will seldom endure another operation and Germany is getting little fresh material.

The second Appomattox may be far off—perhaps it may never come—but the warning signs of the old Appomattox are here for anybody who will take the trouble to look.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

President Wilson's sane and courageous attitude on the prohibition provision of the food-control bill clarifies the situation and gives assurance that the prohibitionists will abandon the folly of attempting to force nation-wide and destructive prohibition through the food-control bill at a time when all our energies should be united and harmoniously centered upon the winning of the war.

The President appeals in his letter to the Rev. Dr. Cannon, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League, to the patriotism of the prohibitionists, asking for the elimination of the beer and wine inhibition on the ground that it delays and threatens with defeat a vital war measure.

To Senators Martin, Gerry and others with whom he has conferred the President is said to have objected to the prohibition clause on the broader ground that it would disorganize industry and cause resentment and disaffection in large elements of the population whose enthusiastic cooperation is necessary to the welfare of the country and successful prosecution of the war.

Mr. Wilson's judicious influence has had a beneficial effect. It is inconceivable that the prohibitionists will add to their previous blunder the more serious offense of deliberately setting their issue above the vital interests of the country and treating with contempt the judgment of the man upon whom the chief responsibility for the welfare and safety of the country rests.

The people, we believe, stand overwhelmingly with President Wilson in his demand for immediate food control legislation and that it be neither delayed nor menaced by other issues.

We expect the majority of Congressmen in both branches of Congress to see the wisdom of abandoning the prohibition clause and promptly passing the food-control bill. Further delay imperils the people.

DEFECTIVE COUNTRY SANITATION.

It is the opinion of Dr. E. W. Saunders, who has investigated the conditions in Southeast Missouri, that the epidemic of cholera infantum which has been fatal to so many children, was spread by flies.

The probability of this will be evident to anyone who knows how defective are the sanitary arrangements in most country towns, villages, farms and schools in Missouri. To every score of flies to be found in St. Louis, there are a hundred of more in the average country town or village. The lack of sewage systems is bad enough, but the disregard for sanitation, in the neglect of those places that are known to breed flies, is characteristic of many of these communities. There are schoolhouses with no sanitary equipment whatever. The drinking water is unprotected, nor are screens used to keep out flies.

The ancient idea that fresh air is sufficient to maintain health in the country is a fallacy. Germs and germ carriers must be exterminated. The methods of extermination are well known. There is no excuse for the prevailing neglect.

WHAT WE CAN EAT.

When Europe's war began there was much comment about its educative value, these references being chiefly to the knowledge of geography it is people of this country were acquiring. Since it has become our war the educative program has been greatly broadened. Recently we have been learning much of what we can eat.

From De Witt, Ark., comes the information that a baker in that town is making a part of his bread from half wheat and half rice flour. That is a rice community and, whether from patriotism or taste cannot be said with certainty, the proportion of rice bread to the total output of the bakery is growing. In Wichita, Kan., a miller makes a flour that is a mixture of ground wheat and kafir corn. This flour is being used by bakers there. In other parts of the South are cotton seed mills that make a flour that is chiefly from cotton seed and a growing number of home cooks are using this flour.

A few days ago Representative Stephens of Mississippi told the House that cotton should be included in the food bill because, he said, that for each bale of cotton there was 1000 pounds of seed, which produced 22 gallons of oil suitable for household fat and much feed that was unexcelled for the production of meat, or that the seed could be made into other forms of human food.

By the time the war ends we may have an entire new menu and still be satisfied.

A SURVEY OF OUR RURAL SCHOOLS.

Gov. Gardner has directed State Superintendent of Public Schools Lampkin to undertake a survey of the rural schools of Missouri. The purpose is to make an official record of those deficiencies which have caused Missouri's rural schools to be classified as the thirty-second in efficiency among the schools of the various states, and the Superintendent is given a year in which to do the work.

The survey would be valueless, of course, except as a preliminary to a vigorous effort for raising standards. Whatever the details that evidence inadequacy to the work our schools ought to do, educational efficiency will be found largely a matter of money. Only poorly equipped, incompetent teachers will be available in districts where revenues are insufficient to provide more pay than the average paid to farmhands. Even teachers of fair ability are handicapped in obtaining desired results without proper buildings and the usual educational aids and appliances. Our State subsidy to common schools is absurdly small. The reason all other states of Missouri's rank stand higher in school efficiency is because they provide a more generous fund.

Missouri must reconcile itself to the necessity of doubling its State school fund. In moving toward an increase in the appropriation, a survey showing our actual needs will serve as a constant purpose.



BONE DRY!

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the Post-Dispatch
By Clark McAdams

THE TRAIL HITTER.

He roamed the world, a ne'er-do-well,
From youth to prime a worthless weight;
An ambulant undesirable;
From scene to scene, from sight to sight
He tramped, intrigued by visions bright
Of better living, soon or late;
Then came the all-sufficient night—
He saw the path to Heaven's gate!

He joined the Tabernacle throng,
Smiling to find himself within
A circle chanting sacred song;
Then to his mind, amid the din
Of love of God, and hate of sin,
Came memories articulate—
Old pleadings, roused to woe and wim—
He saw the path to Heaven's gate!

"Rise up and act the man, you mutt!"
The preacher pierced him with his eye,
And pummeled him with words that cut,
And prodded him to do or die;
But, louder than this raucous cry,
From boyhood's day, compassionate,
He heard his mother's sob and sigh;
He saw the path to Heaven's gate!

O Love! that would not let him go!
That tracked his stubborn, straying feet
From shore to sea, from woe to woe,
That kept his heart's oasis sweet;
It held him now in grip complete,
It urged him on, with soul elate,
Along the path he smiled to greet—
The saw-dust path to Heaven's gate!

JAMES C. McALLISTER.

MORE FRIGHTFULNESS.

Sir: Your frankness in the matter of what we intend doing to the Germans is admirable. It was, indeed, despicable for us to leave them to discover that we intend using bloodhounds against them, and I heartily applaud that spirit of fairness in which you have informed them that it is also our intention to attack them with snapping turtles and give them some notion of what the gas idea is worth by letting loose upon them the entire product of the Government skunk farm. There should be nothing concealed. They will quit the quicker for knowing the whole range of our devilish ingenuity. May I say that on my place in Arkansas I am and have been for some time training woodpeckers for the Government. Five thousand of these will be shipped to France this month. They are the large pillaged woodpecker or "Good-God" of the Ozark region, and can peck a man's eyes out in a jiffy. We make them fierce by feeding them popcorn which is popped open by the heat of their bodies after they have swallowed it and makes them wild. I may say that it is the intention of the army to drop them in paper sacks on the German trenches. The sack will carry just enough sand to break it when it strikes the ground, and the woodpeckers will do the rest.

Hot Springs, Ark. F. NESS.

The excitement occasioned by the arrival of our troops in France will probably be exceeded only by that aroused when they arrive in Berlin.

Col. Roosevelt missed the chance of his life in France this week, but he will get over it. That is the nice thing about him.

SOME ROYAL SIGN HUNTERS.



Kaiser: Have you seen any new signs lately, son?
Crown Prince: Yes, dad. There's a sign out there right now that we're going to get our royal blocks knocked off.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

Query for Sunday Answers must be mailed a week beforehand.

BEAUTY CULTURE.

JOSEPHINE.—Peroxide turns dark hair white to blond.

SUNDAY READER.—Smallpox pittings can be averted by a special treatment, which is much like the treatment for face-bleeding. Be sure you go to a specialist who understands his business thoroughly. It has been said that applications of the X-ray will remove them. As to Cowland lotion effect on smallpox pittings we have no personal knowledge.

CLEANING.

C. K.—To take out red (or any color) that has stained white goods: Boil in soapy water, to which have been added two cups good vinegar. This will whiten the clothes, no matter how badly stained. Same result will be gained by boiling in strong solution of cream of tartar. Rinse well and lay in sun all day, wetting hourly with fresh supply of acid water. Please again and all stains should be gone.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

E. M.—Hominy Fritters: Work into two cups of cold boiled hominy two tablespoons melted butter. When blended to a smooth paste, add gradually half cup lukewarm milk and three well beaten eggs. Beat in sufficient flour to make batter thick enough to keep its shape when dropped from the spoon. Stir in one heaping teaspoon baking powder; beat hard and drop by spoonfuls into smoking hot deep fat. Fry golden brown and drain on soft paper for a moment before serving. Corn Pudding: Beat 2 eggs separately, add tablespoon sugar and mix in the beaten whites. Then add large piece of butter and stir in cream, or milk, if you have no cream, until mixture is of consistency of custard. Do not get it too thin. Then add either the corn cut from eight ears or a can of corn, and bake. To brine string beans, beets, cucumbers: Make a brine by adding one pound salt to 17 quarts water. To each 10 quarts brine add two-thirds quart vinegar. Vinegar is used primarily to keep down the growth of injurious bacteria until the lactic acid ferment starts, but it also adds to the flavor. Add sufficient brine to cover the material and allow to stand 24 hours. Then make air-tight. The time necessary for complete fermentation to occur depends upon the temperature. In a warm place only five days to a week may be necessary; in a cool cellar three to four weeks. The string should be removed from string beans before they are put up. Beets require careful washing to remove all dirt before brining. If it is desired when finally the beets or string beans are to be eaten, to wash out the brine and serve them as fresh vegetables, the addition of spice when they are put up is not necessary. There always will be more or less bubbling and foaming of brine during first stages of fermentation. After this ceases a thin film will appear, which will spread rapidly over the whole surface and develop quickly into a heavy growth of yeast-like organisms which feed upon the acid formed by fermentation. If allowed to grow undisturbed it will eventually destroy all the acid and the fermented material will spoil. To prevent this acid from forming it is necessary to exclude the air from the surface of the brine. This should be done by either of two methods, 24 hours after the vegetables have been packed. Perhaps the best method is to cover the surface with the board and around the weight—with very hot, melted paraffin. If the paraffin is sufficiently hot to make the brine boil when poured upon it, the paraffin will form smooth even layer before hardening. Upon solidifying, it effects an air tight seal. Oil, such as cottonseed oil, or the mineral oil liquid petroleum, may also be used for this purpose. As a measure of safety with crocks, it is advisable to cover the top with a cloth soaked in melted paraffin. Put the cover in place before the paraffin hardens.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAIER.—No premium on 1817 cent. LIMBICH.—Goat gestation, five months. YOURS TRULY.—Bank certificate and savings deposit are both safe; savings account is a little more convenient, as small accounts may be withdrawn in 10 days, larger ones in 60; usually account may be withdrawn at once. Insurance companies insure large deposits.

O. S. B.—Red Cross applicants must be endorsed either by the superintendent under whom they were trained or by a nursery organization which is a member or affiliated with the Nurses' Association. Alumnus of the United States Army, submit such other evidence of moral, professional and mental qualifications as may be acceptable to the National Committee on Red Cross nursing. No one under 25 years of age will be enrolled for service under the Red Cross. Try writing Red Cross headquarters, Syndicate Building, St. Louis.

MEMPHIS.—A woman may obtain possession of homestead lands if she is the head of a family or a person who has arrived at the age of 21 years and is a citizen of the United States. A woman who has filed her declaration to become such. The law also provides that "where a wife has been divorced from her husband or deserted, so that she is dependent upon her own resources for support, she can make homestead entry as the head of a family or as a femme sole." A woman who homesteads land in Arkansas, the land must be broke, which costs \$2.50 per acre if we hire it done, and there can be little raised on the soil the first year except stock feed. We find that everything we have to buy is very high priced. It is almost necessary for one wanting to homestead to have some "tootsie" then, which costs from \$100 to \$200. A man 10 cents per acre, and building will cost more than you think, even if built of "rod." And, indeed, a rod house is quite nice when the north wind blows. 200 acres may be entered. (Write General Land Office, Washington, D. C.)

M. O. B.—Did you ever sit and ponder, sit and wonder, sit and think, Why were we here and what this life is all about? It's a problem that has driven many brainy men to drink. It's the weirdest thing they've tried to figure out. About a thousand different theories all the scientists can show. But never yet proved a reason why. With all we've thought and all we've taught, why, all we seem to know is, we're born and live awhile and die. Life's a very funny proposition after all. Imagination, jealousy, hypocrisy and gall; Three meals a day, a whole lot to say; When you haven't got the coin you always need the way. Everybody's fighting as we wind our way along. Every fellow claims the other fellow's in the wrong; Hurried and worried until we're buried and there's no certain call, Life is a funny proposition after all. When all things are coming easy and when luck is with a man, Who, then life to him is sunshine and rain. Then the fates blow rather breezy and they quite upset a plan; Then he'll cry that life's a burden hard to bear. Though today may be a day of smiles, tomorrow's still in doubt, And what brings me here may bring you care and woe; We're here to die and don't know why, or what's it all about. And the more we try to learn the less we know. Life is a funny proposition, you can bet. And no one's ever solved the problem properly as yet; Young for a day, then old and gray; Like the roses, buds and blooms and fades and falls away. Losing health to gain our wealth as though this dream we knew, Every thing's a guessing and nothing's absolute; Every battle exciting and false we wage until the curtain falls, Life's a very funny proposition after all.—Geo. W. Cohen.

TOO MUCH EFFICIENCY

By E. J. RATH

Author of "When the Devil Was Sick," "One-Cylinder Sam," "The Man With the 44-Chest," etc.

CHAPTER XXI (Continued).

FOR several moments H. Hedge stood there alternately gazing into the fireplace and glancing at Constance. She continued to stare at the flames, entirely self-possessed. Finally the efficiency man essayed to speak.

"A most ridiculous affair happened this afternoon," he said.

Constance looked up.

"It concerned Frank and Ruth."

"Are they engaged?" she asked.

"Why—yes. How did you know?"

"Oh, I've been expecting it," she answered carelessly.

H. Hedge pondered that announcement in evident surprise.

"At any rate," he said, "I fortunately arrived in time to bring the matter to a conclusion. It was one of the worst cases of inefficiency I ever saw."

"Truly?"

Constance looked interested.

"Glorious," he affirmed.

"How?"

H. Hedge told her. She watched the blue and green flames during the recital, and seemed to find something amusing in them. She had to watch something she did not dare venture a glance at the face of H. Hedge.

"It was very nice of you to consent," she assured him gravely, as he concluded the matter.

"Not at all," he answered brusquely. "I had no objection whatever to the end sought to be attained. I objected only to the method."

He took to pacing for a while, making quick trips back and forth across the library. Presently she became aware that he had stopped behind her chair.

"Constance!"

She looked up suddenly, her ear catching an unfamiliar note in his voice. The salutation was unfamiliar, too; he had never called her "Constance" before.

He coughed as she met his glance, and made another turn of the library.

"Constance!"

"I believe I'll file the reports," she said, dropping her book. "I forgot them."

He stopped, stared suspiciously, and resumed his walk.

"I'll file them in the morning," he told her. "As I was saying, Constance—"

"There are two letters to write," she reminded him.

"To the morning," he said irritably. "You know we never write letters in the evening."

Still he walked, while Constance watched him, biting her lip and trying to keep the mirth out of her eyes.

"Now, Constance!"

"I think, Mr. Hedge, that you should not walk so continuously on one part of the rug. It wears it out."

He frowned heavily, but shifted his course.

"Listen, Constance."

"And you should take longer steps. It will save your shoes."

He glared furiously and stopped in his tracks.

"Do not interrupt," he commanded. "This is an important matter, Constance."

"That's six times you've said 'Constance' in the last minute. A waste of words. I understand perfectly who you're talking to."

She smiled now, somewhat derisively. The efficiency man rocked back and forth on his square-planted feet and scowled down at her.

"I want you to understand," he said, "I am not to be interrupted. This matter concerns both of us and must be determined without delay. Now, Constance!"

A spark flew out of the rug and he stopped to brush it back on the hearth.

"As a matter of fact, Constance!"

"The moment, please. Why say, 'As a matter of fact?' If it were not a matter of fact, I'm very sure you wouldn't say it. The phrase is nearly always superfluous."

He thought about it for a few seconds.

"You are right; but let it pass. There is another matter to discuss. One of my invariable rules!"

"And regulations?"

"Rules!" he snapped.

"Very well—rules."

"—is to go directly to the point."

"Thereby saving time and distance," he remarked.

The efficiency man gazed at her in despair. Suddenly he held out his hands appealingly, in a manner quite foreign to H. Hedge, E. E.

"Constance—will?"

She sprang to her feet with a look of alarm and placed her finger on her lips mysteriously.

"Wait!" she whispered.

Gently she tiptoed across the library, holding up a warning hand for silence. H. Hedge, rooted to his place, watched her with growing amazement. She paused at the doorway and listened. Then she faced him with a wonderful smile.

"We forgot," she said softly.

"Forgot what?"

"Eleven o'clock—lights out."

At the same instant her finger touched the control-button in the wall, and as H. Hedge stood alone in the darkness a tinkling laugh came back to him from across the staircase.

Sometime later, as he made his way slowly to his room, he muttered, half aloud:

"It is barely possible, of course, that there is some merit in the methods of Frank and Ruth. I must consider the matter."

CHAPTER XXII.

Burned Bridges.

CONSTANCE, occasionally smiling to herself at a reminiscence, was spending a busy morning in the library. H. Hedge was somewhere else. This gave her unimpeded opportunity to examine the bills from the shops, for one thing. Yet even the bills did not occupy chief place in her thoughts. That was reserved for the efficiency man.

"He's not nearly so efficient as I thought—poor thing," she murmured as she shook up a pile of report cards. "Why, even Tommy Treadwell!"

Now, as Constance busied herself thus, with all the outward appearance of a secretary rather than a schemer, she chanced to notice the bottom drawer on the right-hand side of the desk was open about two inches. This was unusual, because the efficiency man had a habit of keeping this drawer locked. Just why, she never knew; but she presumed that he stored personal papers there. She had never taken the least interest in the contents of the drawer.

But so long as it was open, she decided to make an examination. Pulling it all the way out, she explored the contents. On top of a pile of papers, she found a flat, leather-bound book. It took but a moment to identify it as a diary, and the writing on its pages was in the familiar hand of H. Hedge.

Nothing is more markedly fascinating than to read somebody else's diary, in the original, and to realize that you are probably the first intruder.

Constance's conscience tugged gently at her elbow, but she ignored its reminder, although she was conscious of it. Curiosity, one of the world's great educators, was directing her now; and besides, the diary might have an important bearing on the campaign.

She found the entries rather commonplace at first. They dealt with things wholly outside of the Brooke mansion, and prior to the arrival of the efficiency man. The diary was a mixture of carefully written script and shorthand. Constance perforce skipped the latter, because she could not

read it. Even after the diary reached the day on which he took charge of the household, she did not find it of much interest. Day after day, for several weeks, it was a simple record of events that she knew only too well; colorless, terse, and with many abbreviations.

But then came an entry that caused her to sit straighter in the big chair.

Will write book. Data and results too valuable to be lost to the world.

That was new! H. Hedge was going to write a book.

"A novel, I wonder?" murmured Constance.

"What a queer novel it would be!"

She continued her exploration with thoroughly awakened interest. For several days there was no further reference to a book, unless hidden in the undecipherable pot-hooks. And then:

Good title would be, "Putting the Home on a Business Basis"; or, "Knocking the Graft Out of the American Household." Great chance for valuable publication of pioneer work along this line.

Constance was faintly disappointed. The subject sounded dull and unromantic; yet none the less, she had a personal interest in the "pioneer work," so she pursued her investigations further. References to the book became more frequent as the idea laid hold upon the mind of the efficiency man and began to shape itself. She found one, for instance:

Devote at least one chapter to waste and inefficiency in homes of idle rich. Unscientific methods. Nonproducing family members. Money thrown away. Describe wicked triviality of life in average home. Illustration—Brooke.

Constance frowned as she gathered from this that her home was to be held up to the world as a horrible example. She wondered if the efficiency man would have the hardihood to mention names, and she intended to speak to her father about it as soon as he returned.

Then another entry, several days later:

Chapter on C. Use her as typical idle rich girl. No occupation. No useful education. Constance gasped, but read on:

Lack of mental discipline. No fixed purpose in life. Chief amusement, extravagance. Good material here. Say that C is—

At this point the efficiency man dropped into shorthand again, running on for half a page. Constance stared at the hieroglyphics and gritted her teeth. There was no mistaking the identity of "C" as herself. And she was going to have an entire chapter!

"Say that C is!" Well, what? The shorthand maddened her. Any man, she abruptly decided, who would cloak his opinions in shorthand was a coward. She could not read a single one of the several hundred characters, yet she knew that every hated symbol directly concerned herself. Ah! There was even confirmation of it at the bottom of the page, for here, in longhand, H. Hedge remarked:

Above points good. Very effective case. Elaborate, indeed! Constance was becoming as angry as she was curious. She turned a page. Here was more of it:

Advisable to subdivide. Make two chapters on C. First, show C as found, representing undesirable type. Second, show C as reformed, after application of scientific methods. More data for second chapter necessary. See additional notes—p. 122.

Constance skipped page after page of the diary, which contained comments on A and B and the servants. She was hunting wildly for more references to C. Several times she found herself again under the scalpel, but always the efficiency man wandered off into shorthand at the most interesting place. She turned back to the date on which he decided to allot her two chapters, instead of one, and reread:

What were the additional notes? Evidently they were somewhere outside the diary. She dropped the book and delved into the drawer again. A pile of loose manuscript came out. Notes, beyond a doubt, and of an elaborate character. Happily she ran through the first dozen pages, then began skipping five and ten sheets at a time. It appeared that H. Hedge was preparing to deal with the historical features of domestic extravagance in the first part of his book, and she cared not a whit about that. It was what he had to say about C that spurred her into a feverish hunt.

Ah—she had it now—page 122.

First chapter on C—"As She Was." Describe physical and mental characteristics, clothes, etcetera. Describe manner, idleness, recreations, etcetera. Note frequent irritability; lack of self-control. Headstrong; stubborn. Fairly good brain, but untrained and unwilling to receive new ideas. Give examples. Show her an perfect type of useless class. Constance's cheeks were flaming.

Be careful to explain that no exaggeration is employed. Describe accurately, impartially. Use frequent illustrations—acts, words, general attitude of resentment toward efforts to improve.

"It's unspeakable!" she exclaimed aloud. I'll have him publicly whipped from the house—ty the servants!"

And then:

Second chapter on C—"As She Is." Trace gradual influence of reform. Show change in attitude. Show how firm insistence on new methods brought results. Note C's willingness to work. Marked change in manner. Happy influence of scientific methods. Point out how type originally represented by C may be transformed under proper direction. Show that dominant mind, working on scientific lines, can always control weaker mind. Even the C type not hopeless. Show effect of rigid discipline, insistence on authority, mental suggestion, etcetera.

Constance flung the manuscript on the table and sprang to her feet. Her hands were clenched and quivering. For an instant she stood irresolute; then stopped swiftly across the room and rang for Horace.

"Find Mr. Hedge and send him here at once!" she commanded.

The butler disappeared hastily, not a little alarmed at the expression in her eyes.

The efficiency man was prompt, and evidently expectant. When he walked briskly into the room he was smiling happily. He knew that, no matter how coy or whimsical the young lady might be, she could not turn off daylight by pressing a button. H. Hedge told himself that the moment was at hand.

He stopped abruptly as he saw her, and there was swift questioning in his look. Constance was pointing with a rigid arm at the manuscript on the desk.

"Did you write that?" she asked grimly.

He followed the direction of her gesture, readily identified the manuscript at a glance, and nodded.

"And you dare even to think that you are going to publish it?"

Constance had abandoned all of the carefully plotted campaign. No more stealth now; it was war in the open.

"I've been thinking of that very thing," he answered coolly, with a swift change to his most efficient manner.

"I forbid you!"

"I think you are attempting to reverse our position, Miss Brooke."

He decided that it would not be fitting, under the circumstances, to say "Constance."

The type of idle rich surveyed him with a stabbing glance of scorn.

"My father will deal with you," she said in a tone of voice.

"Let's not talk about that. It's futile. And please remember that, to all intents and purposes, for the time being, I am your father. And by what authority do you examine my personal papers?"

Constance did not condescend to explain. She eyed him for several seconds from head to foot, and to his credit it must be admitted that he withstood the scrutiny with courage.

Suddenly she burst into laughter; but it was not of the friendly, mirth-provoking kind that invites accompaniment.

"Constance, what are you?" she exclaimed.

"And I'm the person who made a fool out of you."

She laughed again harshly.

"Perhaps you'd better explain," he suggested icily.

"I will. That's exactly what I'm going to do—explain."

She pointed again at the manuscript.

"I'm a 'perfect type,' am I?" she said. "And I have a 'fairly good brain.' Thank you so much for that, Mr. Hedge. I'm idle and extravagant—or I was. That's the funny part—'was.' I'm to have two whole chapters—one before and the other after taking. What a generous amount of space! I'm going to be a terrible lesson to the American public. I suppose, of course, you intend to use my full name."

She paused to laugh again. The efficiency man remained impassive.

"I'm going to be made famous in a most wonderful book. I'm going to show the 'gradual influence of reform.' Delightful! And you are the reformer—the dominant mind! Even I am not hopeless—it says so in your book. Already I show the effects of 'rigid discipline.' Oh, it's exquisite! Have I really reformed, Mr. Hedge?"

"Until just now you have shown gratifying progress," he answered.

Constance's face flushed as she overcame her again.

"And you believe—that?"

"I—er—had no reason to doubt it."

"You poor, poor creature!"

The efficiency man was mystified and beginning to appear uncomfortable. Was it possible he had made a mistake? He knew that the type of idle rich in his mind was an impression of a spirited and attractively angry young woman.

"Let me tell you something, Mr. Hedge, and then you will see what a fool you've been. You didn't know I was fighting you all the time, did you? You thought because I was willing to come in here and work, I had surrendered. Oh, it's rich! Just because I'd given up making an open fight, you thought it was all over. Oh, you were so much easier than I thought!"

She regarded him with a pitying smile.

"Why, I was just playing with you—for what I could get out of you," she exclaimed. "And I got it, too. All sorts of things—hats, and shoes, and gowns, and everything that you'd been saying I couldn't have. And I've made you break your rules a dozen times, until it has become positively monotonous."

A dull red crept into the cheeks of H. Hedge, but Constance was remorseless. The two chapters on the perfect type had proved to be the final turning point. She was burning her bridges now.

"Just played with you," she repeated. "And your whole wonderful system went to smash under it. And you thought you were reforming me!"

It was so easy to lead you, too. You never suspected. You were so sure that you wrote it all down, so it could be put in a book. A book! I think I'll write one myself. How would you like to be the hero of my book, Mr. Efficiency Man?"

Hedge remained silent.

"I'll tell you I'll tell about last night, too," she added. "That was the funniest of all!"

The efficiency man's teeth clicked.

"It is evident that I made a mistake," he said, staring steadily at her.

"You did—a big one," she declared slowly, throwing aside the rallery in her tone. "Let me tell you, Mr. Hedge, that you haven't reformed anything—particularly me. I'm just as I was at the beginning—just as 'inefficient,' just as 'wasteful,' just as wicked. And I don't intend to be reformed!"

"I want you to know that everything I did was just to deceive you. I hate you as much as I ever did—and you all your hateful methods. You made us all hate you, whether we wanted to or not. My father never dreamed of the things you were going to do. Wait till he's back—you'll find out whether you've reformed anything. Efficiency! Economy! Just wait till your corporation finds out what a wonderful success you've been!"

Constance paused, breathless. The stoical attitude of H. Hedge was beginning to disconcert her. She would have felt more certain of herself if he had fought back.

"Well, why don't you say something?" she demanded.

"I'm waiting for you to get through, Miss Brooke."

She made a sudden dash to the table and seized the manuscript notes in her hands, waving them aloft with a hysterical gesture.

"See!" she cried. "Here's for your book!"

She tore the pages across and tossed them into the open fire. An instant later the diary followed them. The efficiency man did not make an effort to stay her hands.

For a full half-minute she faced him, her bosom heaving, her eyes alight with excitement.

"There! That's the end of that!" she exclaimed. "You'll never put me in a book! I—!"

Her voice broke abruptly, and she was shaken by a tempest of weeping.

Hedge surveyed her quietly and with no trace of emotion.

"Take a seat," he said sharply. "As soon as you get through with that sob stuff, I'm going to do the talking. And it's going to be some talk!"

CHAPTER XXIII.

Science Versus—?

CONSTANCE had seized herself, not because of any command from the efficiency man, but in response to a sudden collapse of belief. She was terrified at what she had done. She had tossed another person's treasure into the fire without so much as asking leave or serving notice; and the reaction was abrupt. The calmness of H. Hedge frightened her.

Leaning limply forward in the desk chair she buried her face in her arms and continued to sob.

The efficiency man watched her for a moment, alternately frowning and smiling. He had promised her to talk, but he was uncertain about the beginning of it, even though he had a clear notion of the ending.

"Miss Brooke!" he snapped.

She did not look up.

"Are you listening, Miss Brooke?"

There was a faint nod, although she did not raise her head from the desk.

"You'd better listen," he said grimly. "Because everything is going to eternal smash in the next 10 minutes. This is Judgment day, and we are going to get what is coming to both of us—pronto!"

Still she did not stir. But she was listening in spite of her sobs.

"Pronto means all-of-a-sudden," he added.

There was a brief pause in which he devoted more study to the coil of brown hair.

"All bets are off, Miss Brooke. Do you hear that? Betis off—Miss Brooke!"

She heard, but made no acknowledgment of the mystifying intelligence.

"You have known me as H. Hedge, E. E., he continued. "But hereafter there is no such person."

There? Look at 'em go! You're in it, too; all the C's are included. Whee-e-e!"

He danced madly on the rug, making incantations.

Constance was sitting rigid, with growing apprehension in her eyes. Perhaps he was crazy! Why, he was!

When the manila envelopes and their contents were a roaring mass of flames he wheeled quickly and made a second assault upon the filing case.

"G to L!" he exclaimed. "The other one did end at F after all. Too bad! I thought I'd get more of one lick. Never mind. Here goes nearly half the alphabet. Well, why don't you cheer?"

He dumped the plethora of contents of the second drawer into the fire, then danced again as the flames lapped hungrily.

"G to H. That includes Giovanni, and George and Household, and Inventory, and—H. Hedge! Yes, and anything that began with J or a K—like junk or kittens. And L—like lemons. Wow!"

Constance was fascinated with horror. But H. Hedge did not take notice. He made another attack on the cabinet.

"M to S!" he announced as he dragged forth a third drawer. "Here goes Mary, the cook! And Matilda—and Minnie—and Ruth. Horace is burned already. Fanny went with the first in-

stant later the diary followed them.

He had disappeared. So had Henry Hedge, who was his immediate predecessor. Henry Hedge is abolished. You are now looking upon H. Wellington Hedge, without any E. E. or other honorary degree tied to the rear axle. I see you are not looking. It makes no difference; you are listening, which makes it sufficient for the immediate present."

Constance's sobs were becoming less frequent. Her ears caught every word and her curiosity was rising rapidly.

"H. Wellington Hedge," he repeated inclusively. "I have killed the 'Henry' and substituted an 'H.' You will presently understand why. I have here in my card case certain cards reading, 'H. Hedge, E. E.' There—they are in the fire. What have you to say to that—Miss Brooke?"

She had nothing to say.

"I am through with efficiency," said the efficiency man.

Constance stirred.

"I am through with economy!"

She moved her head so that one eye peeped out through the crook of her elbow.

"Death to scientific management!" he cried.

Constance raised her head slowly and stared at him. She met a glare that alarmed her. He was standing just opposite, across the library desk; his eyes blazing with a new light.

"You have burned my diary," he said grimly.

"You have burned my notes. You have thrown into the fire all my hopes of reforming the American household. Yes—You! Now you can take the consequences—your type of the idle rich!"

Constance felt herself shrinking. She had never seen H. Hedge in such a mood.

"Idle rich!" he echoed. "Idle rich! All right—I'm for 'em. I'm glad to join the crowd."

He laughed boisterously. "You think I'm crazy, don't you?" he said. "I can see it in your eyes. Perhaps I am. Let it go at that; I should worry. Now I'll show you just how crazy I am."

H. Hedge made a dash at the filing case, pausing midway to execute several bewildering steps.

"Observe that I do not take the shortest route," he exclaimed. "Ha! You did not observe. Now watch!"

CANADIAN, 42, HEADS THE DOMINION ARMY

Satisfaction Is General Over the Promotion of Gen. Currie in France.

TORONTO, Ont., June 30.—The announcement of Gen. Currie's elevation to the supreme command of the Canadian army on the French front gives universal satisfaction.

The rumor is that on his recent visit to the front and to England, Sir Robert Borden strongly pressed that Sir Julian Byng be promoted to some other command and that a Canadian officer be given the leadership of the Canadians. The War Office acquiesced.

Gen. Currie went to the front with the first Canadian contingent and has made good on the field. When the Canadian troops consisted of a single division under Gen. Alderson, Gen. Currie's rank was that of Brigadier. As the Canadian divisions multiplied he became commander of the veteran first.

Never Lost a Trench. Of this unit it is the proud boast of Gen. Currie that in more than two years service it has never lost a trench. It was this division which, after Langemark, when, by all rules of war it should have retreated or surrendered, refused to recognize its peril, plugged the Ypres gap until reinforcements arrived and blocked the path to Calais.

Now Gen. Currie becomes commander of the entire Canadian army, consisting of four divisions and associated troops. He will doubtless be given the rank of Lieutenant-General, which means he is nearing the top. The other day he was knighted.

Gen. Currie never smelled the smoke of battle until he engaged in the present war. He is a product of the volunteer militia system. It is as a citizen soldier, having war, but indomitable, that he leads his citizen soldiers against the trained professionals of Germany.

Soldier for 12 Years. He has played at soldiering for 12 years and was one of the few men on this continent who felt that a big war was brewing and that men who knew the game would have a chance to distinguish themselves. Therefore while he played at soldiering he played the game seriously. His command was always noted for its efficiency, whether it was a battalion, company or regiment.

Gen. Currie was born near the post-office of Napperton, in the county of Middlesex, not far from London, Ont. He went to Stratford High School and when only a youth went West to try his fortune. He settled in Victoria, B. C., taught school, and afterward drifted into the real estate business. He is 42. He is a politician and has public spirit, force of character and platform ability; he is likely to become a force in Canadian life when he returns from the war. He is a Liberal in politics, though the present administration is Conservative. It is possible, however, that five years from now many lines in Canada will be indistinguishable.

Auto Tires \$500 in Stockholm. STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 30.—From \$500 up to \$750 is being paid here for automobile tires.

BATTALION FIRST MISSOURI FIELD ARTILLERY COMPLETED

Recruiting Continues for Three Batteries of the Second Battalion.

The first battalion of the First Missouri Field Artillery Regiment has been completed. Recruiting, however, is continuing for the three batteries of the second battalion.

Battery A, the fourth and the fifth separate batteries, will form the first battalion, of which Capt. Walter J. Warner of the old Battery A will be the Major. Horace S. Rumsey will be a Battalion Adjutant until the full regiment has been formed, when he will become Regimental Adjutant.

Special recruiting details were sent to Washington, Mo., and Valley Park. Col. Rumsey will be in command of another which is to leave for Louisiana, where another battery will be organized for the regiment. Another one is being formed in Webster Groves, where 26 men have been enlisted and over 100 have made application but must pass the physical examination.

The recruiting stations for the regiment are during the day at Sixth and Olive streets, and at night in the Armory, Grand avenue and Hickory street. A special committee, consisting of Col. Rumsey, First Lieut. Lucas J. Turner and Lieut. Edward C. Niehaus, has been authorized to collect funds for the recruiting campaign, for which about \$3000 will be needed.

AD CLUB'S ANNUAL MEETING

Will Be Held in Statler Hotel Night After Formal Opening.

The Advertising Club of St. Louis will be the first organization in St. Louis to hold a meeting in the Statler Hotel after the opening in October.

No definite date has been determined upon for the opening of the Statler, but the Advertising Club will hold its annual meeting on the evening following the Statler opening.

Spain Gets Missouri Farm Bulletin.

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 30.—Farm bulletins published by the University of Missouri are popular not only with the farmers of this country but in other countries as well. Requests for bulletins have been received from the Canal Zone, Central and South America, China and Spain.

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There is no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from any druggist and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—ADV.

STIX, BAER & FULLER DRY GOODS COMPANY

Store Closes Daily at 5—Saturdays at 1 O'Clock

STIX, BAER & FULLER

A Sale of Women's Suits

For Summer Wear

at
\$15



WE have chosen from the higher-priced lines 100 Women's Suits and priced them at this figure for Monday's disposal.

They are garments particularly suited for outing and general service wear during the Summer months or for traveling.

The materials include novelty silk, pongee, ramie linen, wool jersey, serge, and black-and-white and colored checks.

There are sizes from 34 to 46. Because of the limited number of garments of a kind, none will be sent C. O. D. or on approval.

Wool Jersey Coats and Capes at \$16.50

SOME striking new models in Wool Jersey Coats and Capes that are now in high favor with well-dressed folks. The bright shades like rose, green, white, Copenhagen, tan and gold are included.

(Third Floor.)

Summer Outing and Sport Hats

FOR the Fourth of July, for the trip to the country, the vacation or the many Summer outings, these Sport and Outing Hats are a necessary part of the woman's apparel.

There are New Satin Hats with soutache braid, in tam and sailor styles—also Soft Satin Hats in outing shapes, double-brim Milans, Banded Sport Hats in sailor and mushroom effects, as well as Japanese Toyo Panamas in small sailor, mushroom and side-roll effects.

There are also White Linen, Pique and Felt Crushers in sport styles.

White Satin Hats, \$2.98 and \$3.98
Double-brim Milans, special at \$1.50
Toyo Panamas, special at \$1.75
Double-brim Milans, \$3.98 to \$7.98
White Linen Crushers, special at 50c

(Third Floor.)

Whittall Rugs Reduced

ONCE a year through an arrangement with the maker, we take all the floor samples, soiled rugs and discontinued patterns, and mark them at prices that are calculated to make quick work of their disposal. This is a rare opportunity for lovers of high-grade rugs.

Anglo-Persian Rugs, \$65.75

The regular value of this standard quality Rug is known to most buyers, and the Monday price will excite much interest, as they will not likely be duplicated again in years.

Rugs are in 9x12-ft. size, and in the beautiful designs and colorings which have made Anglo-Persian Rugs so widely known.

Royal Worcester Rugs, \$49.50

These rival in design and coloring Anglo-Persians and are closely woven from carefully selected yarn. Rugs offered are 9x12-ft. size, and they are samples and dropped patterns.

Royal Wilton Rugs, \$35.00

Not many to offer, but choice designs, in 8 ft. 3 in. by 10 ft. 6 in. size.

Anglo-Persian Rugs, just 25 Rugs, 36x63, \$11

Anglo-Persian Rugs, 27x54-in., rich colors, \$7

Royal Worcester Rugs, 27x54 inches, at \$5.25

Royal Worcester Rugs, 36x63 inches, at \$5.50

Cork Linoleum, Sq. Yd.

Inlaid Linoleum, Sq. Yd.

COMPLETE assortment of designs, in 4-yard-wide Cork Linoleum, with as many yards of a pattern as desired.

EXTRA heavy quality, in pretty straight-line effects, including blue-and-white tile patterns.

69c \$1.10 (Fourth Floor.)

Needfuls for the Preserving Season

THE Housewares Store is ready to be of great helpfulness to the economical housewife who will solve next Winter's food problems by putting up fruits and vegetables now:



Preserving Kettles, with jelly bags, special, 65c

Jelly Moulds, with tin lids, dozen, 30c

Mason Jars, complete with caps and rubbers:

1-pint sizes, special, doz., 58c

1-quart size, special, doz., 63c

1/2-gal. size, special, doz., 79c

Jar Rubbers, box, 5c and 10c

Duplex Forks, for putting whole fruits and vegetables into jars, 25c

Preserving Kettles, of pure aluminumware:

8-qt. size, \$1.19 | 10-qt. size, \$1.29

Blue and white enamel square pans and covers, special, 49c

Screen Wire, 34 inches wide, 12-mesh wire cloth, special, per yard, 17c

Window Screens, hardwood frames, 28 inches high—extend to 37 inches, special at 39c (Fifth Floor.)

"Auto Vacuum" Freezers require no turning of crank; freeze ice cream automatically. See demonstration:

1-quart size, \$3.00

2-quart size, \$4.00

Step-ladder Stools, folding style, of hardwood; handy around the kitchen or pantry. Special, 89c

Stix, Baer & Fuller

GRAND-LEADER

SIXTH-WASHINGTON-SEVENTH & LUCAS

Our Semi-Annual Sale

EVERY July and November we hold these Jewelry Sales. They are the means for the disposal of sample lines of importers and manufacturers, and bring Novelty Jewelry at a fraction of what it would otherwise cost.

There are seven lots for convenient choosing, and sale



At 17c

Circle Pins, Sterling or gold top.
Lingerie Clips, sterling or gold filled.
Bar Pins, Sterling or enameled, gold-filled.
Brooches, Fancy Earrings, Neck Chains, Necklaces, La Vallieres, Soft Collar Pins, Scarf Pins, Gold-top Barrettes, Tie Clips, Cuff Pins, Cuff Links, Mourning Pins, Bracelets, Hairpins, Sterling silver, pearl, gold-filled.

At 37c

Sterling Silver Dinner Rings, La Vallieres, Waldemar Chains, Perfume Balls, Oriental Collar Pins, Cameo Brooches, Child's Locket and Chain, Dorians, Child's Sterling Bracelets, Fancy Scarf Pins, Sealring Suits, Extension Bag Taps, Lingerie Clips, The Clasp, Mourning Brooches and Bar Pins, Circle and Collar Pins, Cuff Links, Pendant and Stud Earrings, Bead Necklaces.

At 67c

Genuine Cameo Brooches, Brides, Bracelets, Solid Gold Circles, Stone-set Rings, Pendants, Scarf Pins, Sterling Rhinestone Bar Pins, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Pearl and Oriental Necklaces, Belt Buckles, Gold-top Pocket Knives, Neck Chains, Gold-filled Ribbon Fobs, The Clasp, Pendant and Stud Earrings, Fancy Earrings, Lingerie Clips.

At

10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 100c.



Any Man's Straw Hat

Excepting Panamas, Ballistics and Leghorns

Choice, \$2.60

THIS offer includes finest handmade Straws, Splits, Sennits, Tucans and Milans. It is an opportunity that usually does not come until after the Fourth of July, and shrewd men will be quick to avail themselves of it.

Special at \$1.85; choice of fine Porto Rican Hats, several different styles. (Men's Store—Main Floor.)

Sand Piles, 75c

THEY are a delight to the kiddies, and the outfit includes Sand Pail, Shovel and three Moulds, made of heavy tin, and painted. Also one Shovel and 100 lbs. of fine sand.

Tennis Rackets imported from Japan and well made, 30c, 50c, 75c. Tennis Balls each, 35c, or 3 for \$1 (Fifth Floor.)

Midsummer Saving Chance

Women's Gowns, 59c

Nainsook and crepe, trimmed with embroidery and lace, ribbon run. (Downstairs Store.)

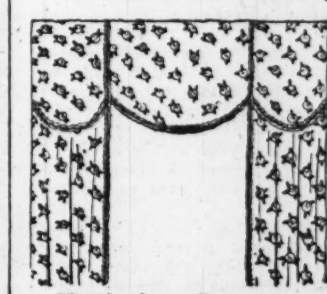
Envelope Chemise, 50c

Of nainsook, yoke trimmed with organdie, embroidery and lace insertion. (Downstairs Store.)

Corset Covers, 39c

Nainsook, variously trimmed with lace and embroidery. Sizes to 44. (Downstairs Store.)

Cretonne Sets, \$1.49 and \$1.98



Nottingham Curtains, Pair, 79c

Exact copies of Battenberg, Arabian and Cluny designs, in white and beige shades.

Flit Lace Curtains, Pair, \$1.49

Nottingham and flit, of good Egyptian yarn, with overlaid edge.

MONDAY we offer 100 of these effective Sets as illustrated. They comprise two lengths and valance, and are made of beautiful cretonne, in pretty colorings, finished with neat edge.

Window Shades, Each, 37c

Twenty dozen Opague Window Shades, in white or green, mounted on self-acting spring rollers. Complete with fixtures.

Curtain Marquisettes, Yard, 14c

A special lot of thirty pieces of mercerized Marquisette, in flit effect weaves, with neat striped border and woven edge. White, ivory and beige. (Downstairs Store.)

3600 Pairs

For Misses, and Growing Special at...

THE surplus lots of "Jack Frost" bought at a great price once are made of finest Sea Island duck, give the Shoes unusual lightness and...

They are fashioned on a step strap, Lace Oxfords and Sizes from 5 to 2, also for...

The sale is one of the most important, and will be held in both Children's Main Floor, and Downstairs Shoe Department.

Four Are Shown.



2,000 Men's Summer Shirts

In a Great Under-price Event Monday

CHOICE, 79c

Three for \$2.25



GENUINE surprises are in store for those who come to this Shirt event. The values are astounding, and they are possible because we secured the samples, seconds and discontinued numbers from three shirt makers.

Materials are plain madras, pongee, penang, Oxford and percale. They are accurately tailored, and colors are guaranteed.

There are soft and laundered cuffs, in neckband, collar attached and sport styles.

Sale in Downstairs Store and Sixth St. Highway, Main Floor.

Summer Underwear

WOMEN'S Vests, in low neck, sleeveless style, fine ribbed cotton, silk taped V-neck, all sizes, slight seconds, each, 15c

WOMEN'S Vests, Swiss ribbed cotton, taped neck and arms, regular and extra sizes, seconds, 11c

WOMEN'S Union Suits, in low neck and sleeveless, lace or tight knees, regular and extra sizes, special at 39c

BOYS' Union Suits, poromesh weave, short sleeves, knee length, ecru color, 23c (Downstairs Store.)

Summer Hosiery

CHILDREN'S and Misses' Stockings, white or black, fine ribbed cotton, slightly irregular. Sizes to 9 1/2, pair, 10c

WOMEN'S Cotton Stockings, gauge weight, in black, white and colors, sheer quality, slightly irregular, pair, 19c

WOMEN'S Silk Stockings, full fashioned, black or white, also fancy striped fiber silk, slight seconds, at, pair, 38c

MEN'S Socks, gauge weight cotton, black, white and colors, reinforced heels and toes, 6 pairs, 85c—pair, 15c (Downstairs Store.)

Addison's

511-513-515 Washington Avenue

Gigantic One-Day Sale

312 GARMENTS

CLOTH & SILK COATS & SUITS

We have gathered together all garments in our coat and suit department, that have been sold at \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$17.50, \$18.50 and \$19.75; in one big lot, for a quick disposal to-morrow. Here's the exact schedule of garments that will be offered in this sale.

- 49 Wool Poplin Coats—\$5
- 19 Silk Taffeta Coats—\$5
- 37 Gabardine Coats—\$5
- 82 Novelty Cloth Coats—\$5
- 29 Wool Velour Coats—\$5
- 48 Wool Serge Suits—\$5
- 38 Novelty Cloth Suits—\$5
- 10 Silk Taffeta Suits—\$5

312 Garments

Every imaginable color—every style of this season. And sizes for misses and women included in this sale. Garments for stout women up to size 50-inch bust. Sale will begin promptly at 8:30 a. m. No laybys and no mail orders filled. First come first served.

4-Hour Sale on the First Floor

2643 GARMENTS

Worth Up to \$3.98, and While They Last

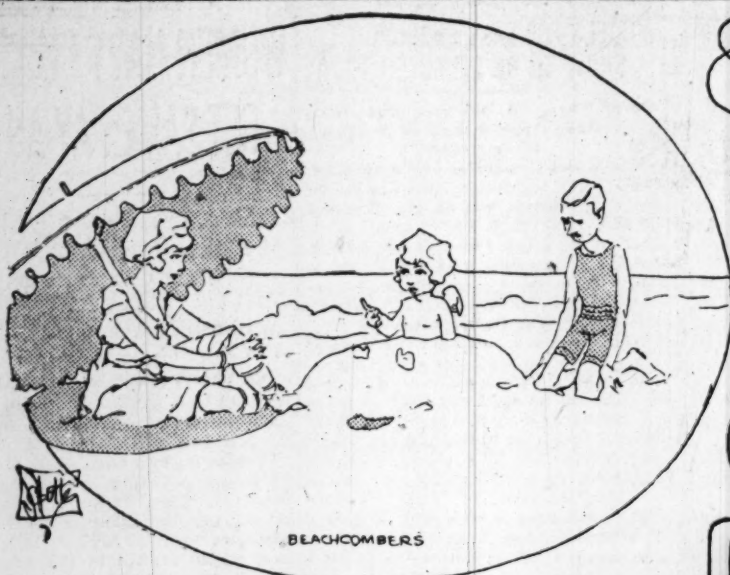
Over 800 Dresses—Slightly soiled and mused—values up to \$2.98. Mostly sizes 16, 36, 38, and 40. For four hours Monday morning only, choice at...

Nearly 1000 Waists—Fresh, new clean, washable Summer Waists that would ordinarily sell at \$1.00 to \$1.50—special in this 4-hour sale at...

560 Girls' Dresses—Ages 2 to 6 and 8 to 14 years. Fine Amoskeag Gingham and Percale—values up to \$1.50—until sold out to-morrow morning, choice of any at...

300 Wash Skirts—Samples of regular lines that sell up to \$2.50. Fine Piques, Linenes, Repps, etc. Styles with large pockets and fancy belts, for four hours Monday morning.

No C. O. D.'s—no laybys—no mail orders filled. Come early if you want to share in this sale.



Events in the Social World

All Golf Courses in the Country to Be Fields for Red Cross Benefits July 4, Under Name "Liberty Golf Tournament"—Insignia to Be Worn an Urgent Need for Men Who Have Offered for Military Service and Been Rejected.

By Frances Cabanne Scovel.

ON all the golf courses in the country, from Washington to Florida and from Maine to California, the games on the Fourth of July will be played for the benefit of the American Red Cross.

It is called the Liberty Golf Tournament, certificates will be given for prizes instead of cups and the usual trophies, and the money will be donated to the Red Cross.

At all the country clubs in the United States the day will end with a dinner dance of some kind and a display of fireworks.

The tournament is to be under the auspices of the United States Golf Association.

The Fourth of July is one of the most enjoyable of all the year at the clubs near St. Louis. There always is a polo game at the St. Louis Country Club and the links are full of golfers all day long. Everybody goes out early to spend the day.

This year there will be a dearth of young men, as almost all of them have gone into some branch of war service. But there will be plenty left to play in the patriotic tournament, which should be a great success.

Some kind of badge that can be worn should be given men who have offered themselves for military service and been rejected, instead of a card to be carried—not worn.

There are many big, strong fellows going around, ashamed to meet the interrogating glances on all sides. Their friends have gone and they have been left behind, and they are miserably unhappy. There is one, such a fine specimen, but his eyes make it impossible for him to be of any service at all. And the sad part of it is that they do not show it.

The word "slacker" is a torment to them. So some kind of insignia, like the one used by the British, should be adopted here, for mercy's sake.

All summer hats and sweaters greatly reduced. Sally Meagher Millinery Co. 801 Century Bldg.—ADV.

MISS KATHERINE BERTHOUD CLIFFORD, daughter of Mrs. Robert H. Clifford, and Truman Post Young, son of the late Daniel C. Young, were married last evening at the home of the bride, 4415 West Pine boulevard. The ceremony, at 8:30 o'clock, was performed by the Rev. Dr. Z. B. T. Phillips of St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, with over draperies of tulle, embroidered with silver threads, and trimmed with Brussels lace. The bodice was entirely of embroidery, with bows of tulle on the shoulders. Her veil was of Brussels lace with tulle and formed the train. She carried a bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Audenreide Whittemore was matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were Misses Anne Kennett Farrar and Louise Knapp.

The bridegroom's brother, Dr. Henry McClure Young, was his best man. The groomsmen were Berthoud Clifford, the bride's brother, and Dr. Hayward Post, the bridegroom's cousin. There were six ushers, who held the ribbons to form the aisle from the stairs to the improvised altar of Roman lilies and gladiolus—they were John B. Denvir Jr., Robert C. Grier, Paul Jania, Warren Jones, Ralph Campbell and Douglas Turner.

It was a white wedding. The bride's attendants wore white lingerie frocks, the men of the bridal party

wore Palm Beach suits, and the decorations were in white blossoms.

Mr. Young and his bride will spend their honeymoon in Canada, and upon their return they will stop with the bride's mother for about a month.

The bride graduated with highest honors of her class from Mary Institute three years ago. She made her debut the following autumn and has been very popular. Mr. Young is a Yale man of the class of '99 and is a member of the University Club.

Among the guests were the bridegroom's sister, Mrs. William Allen and Mr. Allen of Kentucky.

Capt. Frank R. Larrimore, who has been stationed at Alton, Ill., for the



MISS HELEN FRAZIER and **ROSE LAFFERTY** OF LITTLE ROCK, WHO HAVE BEEN VISITING MRS. JAMES FRANKS MURPHY.



MISS ISABEL KELLEY WHOSE ENGAGEMENT TO MR. ARTHUR G. BRICKLEY HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED.



MISS EULALIE FARRELL WHO IS ENGAGED TO MR. ALBERT M. AHERN.



MRS. DONALD BOONE NEVILLE WHO WAS UNTIL THURSDAY MISS ROSAMOND HENNING.

Misses Marie and Jane Wicht, the Georgia Elliott, Mrs. Calvin Lightner, Ellanore Scott, Mrs. Alonzo C. Church, Blake and her daughter, Miss Edith, Harry Elliott and their daughter, Miss and her niece, Miss Vesta Reed, Miss Miss Marie Church, Mrs. Charles Royal.

Continued on Next Page.

Garland's Midsummer Blouses

In a special Monday sale—in a variety of styles—in the coolest of cool Summer fabrics, and at prices which should crowd our Blouse Department from early morning until the closing hour.

\$1.95 and \$2.95

Are the special prices at which you may select from 20 or more styles of each. Sheer white organdies and voiles, airy, breezy, Summer styles, each a reproduction of an exclusive model; fine laces, embroidered frills and large collars feature this showing.

New Crepe Georgettes

In exclusive Midsummer models will be shown Monday at

\$4.95 \$7.95 and \$10.00

Finest Silk Suits

In One Group, Monday.

at \$25

Priced heretofore \$45.00 to \$75.00

Taffeta, Poplin and Poul de Soi, in navy, black, sand, green, Belgium and sport stripes. Hand-embroidered costume suits and the plain-tailored models for travel wear are represented.

White Gabardine Tub Suits

Regularly priced \$15.00 and \$16.95

Full length sport coat suits and shorter models, with handsome rich overlay collars and extremely large pockets, trimmed with Mother of Pearl buttons

\$9.75



\$10

Washable Satin Skirts

\$10

These Skirts are very smart. One is shown in sketch. Ivory and white only. At the same price we show a selection of Wool Jersey Sport Skirts, tan pongee, Rajah silk, and chiffon taffeta in navy and black.

White Gabardine Skirts—Bedford cord, golf cord and Marseilles, belted and novelty pocket models, trimmed with pearl buttons—special. \$2.98

THOMAS W. GARLAND 409-11-13 Broadway

Beginning Tomorrow Morning Gigantic Clearance Sale

Featuring 300 Finer
\$20, \$22.50 and \$30

Women's & Misses'

SUITS \$10

This price makes this the biggest value-giving suit sale in the history of this store

Here's the BEST and SAFEST INVESTMENT that has been offered to women of this city in YEARS—Every one of these SUITS worth \$25 to \$30 that will be SOLD TOMORROW FOR \$10 can be worn during the Summer and EARLY FALL, and WE PROMISE YOU that NEXT FALL THE SAME QUALITY of SUITS will be RETAILED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY for TWICE \$10—Every one knows that the COST OF CLOTH is INCREASING; that LABOR will be SCARCER than ever and for that reason NOW IS THE TIME TO ANTICIPATE YOUR WANTS and SAVE MONEY.

We mean every word of the above statement, and WE URGE EVERY ONE WHO CAN POSSIBLY DO SO to take advantage of this, the MOST WONDERFUL \$10 SUIT SALE that we have been privileged to launch in many a long day.

Up to \$30 Wool Velour Suits \$10.00
Up to \$30 Gabardine and Serge Suits \$10.00
Up to \$30 Beautiful Silk Suits \$10.00

Up to \$30 Finest Poirer Twill Suits .. \$10.00
Up to \$30 High-Grade Poplin Suits .. \$10.00
Up to \$30 Wool Jersey Suits \$10.00

**\$8 and \$10
Silk Dresses
\$3.95**

**Navy Blue Taffeta
Dresses
\$10 \$12.95 \$15**

That are worth to \$25.00

Let me see something in taffeta dresses! is the constant request that sweeps from their racks the attractive taffeta gowns of this season, causing them to disappear almost immediately after their arrival in the store.

High-waisted Models, Tunic Styles, Double Tunics, Jacket Effects, Russian Coat Models, etc., etc.

**New Wash
Dresses
Values \$3.95 to \$6.00**

Frocks for morning and afternoon wear, and you may come expecting to find the very smartest fashions you've seen. Here in white and gay Summer colorings—dainty, airy, youthful dresses, that women look their best in—at \$3.95.

Tub Skirts Galore!

In a Great Sale at
Special for
tomorrow;
values to \$3.50... **\$1.49**

Smart tailored skirts of white gabardine waffle cloth, piques and several other new tub materials in a host of new models. Ladies' and misses' sizes.

**Monday Sale of
New Silk Skirts, \$3.95**

You will find this store to be headquarters for skirts when you see this grand assortment of taffetas, poplins, tub silks, etc.; all new styles, at \$3.95.

No Mail or Phone Orders. No goods exchanged or returned for credits during this sale.

**Pufeles
CLOAK CO.
Washington at Sixth**

Clearance of
Women's & Misses'

Coats

\$5.95 \$7.95 \$10

Here is a sale that calls for getting here as early as you can tomorrow morning.

Only 112 in This Lot

Includes the smartest topcoats in novelty checks, tweeds, serges, gabardines; full length semi-belt. Others with wide deep convertible collar. Wool velours in many smart styles, with deep collars, fancy pockets, etc.; values to \$25.

**Any Cloth Coat
in the House
Tomorrow**

Values to \$50 **\$15**

Tomorrow your unrestricted choice of any Cloth Coat in the house at \$15.

NO MORE GRAY HAIR!

The free trial bottle of **MARY T. GOLDMAN'S HAIR COLOR RESTORER** proves how quickly gray hair disappears when this scientific restorer is used. It is applied with special comb; leaves hair clean, fluffy and natural; does not interfere with washing. Make this test on a lock of hair and you will never accept a cheap imitation. Then buy a full sized bottle from your druggist or direct from me. But be sure that the bottle you buy is the real Mary T. Goldman's.

Send for trial bottle today and say whether your hair is naturally black, dark brown, medium brown or light brown. If possible, send a lock in your letter.

Mary T. Goldman
Goldman Bldg.
St. Paul, Minn.
Established 30 Years

Free Trial Bottle

All Trimmed Hats HALF PRICE

Unrestricted choice of our entire stock, including latest Mid-Summer fashions of georgette, satin, etc. See today's Globe-Democrat for full particulars.

The House of Courtesy

Sonnenfeld's
610-612 Washington Ave. L. Ackerman, Mgr.

Just in Time for the "Fourth"—
Decisive Savings on Many

Clever New Hats



at **\$1.00**

The actual value of these hats is from two to four times our Monday price.

There are fancy Sport Hats to match your sweater—banded Knox braid sailors in all colors—medium and large Panamas—Leighorns and Tuscan flat effects—White Patent Milans and Hemps. Our entire stock of black and colored Dress Shapes is included.

Extraordinary Offer of New Summer Frocks

Not a single Dress worth less than twice as much. All new and desirable styles—of white and ecru Net and Lace, Organdy, plain, flowered and figured Voile, plaid, striped and checked Gingham and Silk Pongee.

\$5



We're prepared to meet the great demand for

SPORT FOOTWEAR

THESE assortments are as varied as our regular lines and include White Canvas, Buckskin and Tan Russia plain and fancy styles, both high and low.

Attractive White Buckskin Rubber Sole Oxford as illustrated—with spring heel and vamp strap, \$6.

Wool Stockings, Up From \$1.50

We have a plentiful supply of these popular styles, notwithstanding their general scarcity.

**Shoep
Shoe Co.**
OLIVE AT 10th ST

Clearing Sale of Corsets High-Class Lingerie

Negligees
Is Still in Progress

Barry's
Locust Near Seventh

Social Events

Continued from Preceding Page.

Blake, and Mrs. Andrew J. Knapp will be at Estes Park, Cal., while at Eaton's Ranch, in Wyoming, will be Mrs. Pierre A. Garneau and her daughters, Misses Elise and Claire Garneau, Mr. and Mrs. Lindell Gordon and their daughter and son, Miss Mary Randolph Gordon and Lindell Jr.

Cummings' Corset Shop, Century Bldg. Corset odds and ends up to \$10-\$25. —ADV.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Lonsdale, who are occupying their country home on Menz Hill road, near the Gravois road, will go to Glenwood Springs, Colo., in July for the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Charles Nagel and her daughters, Misses Hildegarde and Edith Nagel, will go to the H Bar Ranch in Wyoming, and Mrs. Andrew Sproule and her daughters, Misses Eliza and Emily Sproule, will go to Tepee Lodge, in Wyoming.

You, too, will like "The Cleanest Laundry," Colonial Laundry Co. —ADV.

Mrs. Robert Lee Kayser of the Savoy Apartments will go to Denver, Colo., to join her nephew, Edwin Kayser, and will go to some place near there for the remainder of the summer.

BELLERIVE COUNTRY CLUB has sent out a flaring notice for the Fourth of July entertainment which will begin in the morning and end with a dance at night. The program is as follows:

"From potato bug chasing to fly casting, there will be one grand round of exciting contests—well refereed and eagerly contested.

"Liberty tournament (take this seriously), under the auspices of the U. S. Golf Association, a golf tournament, in the interest of the American Red Cross Fund, will be played on all golf courses in the United States, including Bellerive. A souvenir especially designed and donated by the U. S. Golf Association will be given the winner. Every member will be charged with \$1 toward this fund, unless they object, then they will be charged \$2. Proceeds to be donated to the American Red Cross Fund.

"Notable contests—Temper displays on the thirteenth hole; put-in contest on the nineteenth hole; ace wild as usual; re-handicapping debate by Messrs. Poulis, Duke and Harris, everybody satisfied; blind bogey, after dark, all contestants blindfolded; fourteenth hole.

"Aquatic sports—Rowland cup, fly-casting contest. The pond has been liberally stocked with German carp in the hope of making this contest exciting. Submarine exhibitions by cadettes recovering lost golf balls. Swimming after dark—conservation bathing suits. Boat racing during the golf tournament.

"Service—The locker room will be in charge of Virgin Franklin and associates. "Sport" will lay off for the occasion. John will look after the locker room, and all lockers will be thrown open to the public. Members and their ladies will make the day pleasant for Betty and the others by ordering as often as possible something we are out of—or that is out of season.

"Fireworks—Fireworks will be eliminated because they cost money and no way has been devised of satisfactorily applying the most to members. However, personal illuminations within reason may be expected.

"Special prizes—Prizes have been donated by ardent members; among them the following deserve special mention: Periscope for bunker use, by Walter Battle; gopher catcher, by Dr. Willis Hall.

Extraordinary announcement—There will be no orations.

"Conversation dinner—

Self Starter,

Canape a la Perry, Bouillon de Baron.

Suffocated Chicken en Blanket,

Nugent Pudding, Smashed Potatoes,

Biscuits—More Biscuits,

Salad, Mason Duo,

Cream Frosts, Sweets,

Coffee.

Approved by the club's Board of Kronic Kickers.

Dancing, dance music—Dancing in the evening; no new steps. Just a good time.

Music in the afternoon.

Luncheon—Luncheon will be served throughout the day.

Distinctive hemstitching, 50 per yard, while you wait. Pleating, buttons, work guaranteed. Becker & Son, Washington, Main 400. —ADV.

MRS. ALBERT DICKEY CHAPPELL of the Lucerne Apartments has announced the engagement of her niece, Miss Betty Reid Turney, to Rodney Jerome Ludlow Jr., formerly of Chicago. Miss Turney is the daughter of Mr. John E. Turney of Nashville, Tenn., but has made her home with Mrs. Chappell for several years to complete her musical education. She is a member of the Morning Choral and was of the cast in their original operetta, "Around the World With Spring."

Mr. Ludlow is Captain of Company B, Fifth Regiment M. N. G., and resides at 5600 Kingsbury boulevard.

Mrs. James Burnside and Mrs. Calvin Torrence of 560 Belt avenue gave a linen shower, June 23, in honor of Miss Jean Burnside, whose marriage to Gus Stedwald of Cleveland, O., will take place the latter part of July.

A PROGRESSIVE dinner, which ended in a dance, at the home of Miss Wilma Robinson on the Jefferson road, was given Friday evening by the following young girls and men in Webster Groves: Misses Virginia K. Ducon, Gertrude Lueking, Wilma L. Robinson, Lola A. Hayhurst, Theda Gray, Vivian Bright, Grace Maybury, Eva Peterson, and Messrs. Lawrence Pierce, Chase Feldman, Fred Forshey, James Moritz, Tom Wier, Dod Gibson, Lyman Barrows, Wilbur Marsh and Lloyd Maritz.

The engagement of Mrs. Maude Muriel Moon O'Neil, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Moon of 343 West Pine boulevard, to Edwin W. Lee, former Excise Commissioner and Circuit Judge, was announced Thursday. The wedding will take place in the autumn.

Mrs. O'Neil obtained a divorce from James P. O'Neil last November. She had returned from New York, where

Continued on Next Page.

St. Louis
Kansas City

Klines

606-608 Washington Ave., Thru to Sixth

Cincinnati
Detroit

Monday—A Wash Skirt Bargain Treat!

\$2.95

Offering More Than 1000 Wonderful Copies of
Expensive Models—50 Different Styles
in Two Generous Groups

\$3.95

—gathered, yoke and plaited models, trimmed with tailor-stitching and handsome pearl buttons, finished with slash, pouch, patch and other fancy pockets, some with detachable belts.



Delightful New Summery Blouses

In Two Remarkable Groups, Representing Some of
the Very Best Values We Have Offered This Year

\$1.95

for beautiful Organdie and Voile Blouses, embroidery and lace-trimmed, with large, becoming collars; some frill effects. We suggest that you select your vacation supply.

Sheer Georgette Crepes and Crepe de Chine in Flesh color and white; finished with hemstitching, touches of embroidery and lace. Also some sheer Organadies and Voiles at the same price.

\$2.95

Offering Some Timely Savings on Cool Summer Dresses

Ginghams and Voiles

Georgette Crepes

Crepe de Chines

All-Taffeta and Taffeta-and-Georgette Combinations

\$4.85

\$7.95

\$15.00

At this tiny price lovely Plaid Ginghams and sheer, dressy Voiles—any color combination you can ask for.

The Frocks at this price are fashioned of sheerest Voile in pastel shades, Dresden and Dolly Varden designs, etc.

For Flesh, white and gray Crepe de Chine and Georgette Frocks and All-Taffeta and Taffeta Combinations in blue and rich black.



Monday Sees Many Important Savings in

Boots, Pumps and Oxfords



\$3.85

Values Up to \$5.00 and \$6.00

BOOTS of finest White Linen—plain or trimmed with white kid. Summer-weight soles and high heels. As illustrated.

PUMPS of fine Linen Canvas—distinctly smart styles—just what you want to wear with your Summer attire. As illustrated.

Oxfords in sport styles—Tan and Black—our own regular \$5.00 qualities. Correct with sport suits and tub skirts. As illustrated.

New Summer Millinery at Reduced Prices



Trimmed Hats

\$3.45

Up to \$10 Hats—Italian Milans trimmed with Georgette, velvet and satin—various colors and styles—also some White Satin and Georgette Crepe Hats.



Cushion-brim

Sailors

Single-brim

Sport Hats

\$1.75

for values up to \$4.95



Radical Reductions in

Silk Coats

Offering Several Hundred

Taffeta Shantung Jersey

La Jerz Habutal

\$10.00 \$12.75 \$15.00

In the smartest Sport styles of the season—some at \$15.00 being elaborately trimmed with "Beauty" fur. Any color you can ask for in the lot—while the Taffetas are in rich black and conservative style.

WHY USE THE ELECTRIC NEEDLE? UNSIGHTLY SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REMOVED BY LUNT'S NEW PROCESS

Hair roots come out before your very eyes; no pain, positively no scars; other facial blemishes removed by electric needle.

LUNT'S MARINELLO BEAUTY SHOP, Railway Exchange Bldg., Olive 128 (c22)

Seals Play Havoc With Fishing.

DUBLIN, June 30.—Vast injury has been wrought upon the Irish fishing industry by the large number of seals which have infested the waters around the coast.

Social Events

Continued from Preceding Page.

The brief years of her marriage were passed to her parents' home several years before.

Mr. Lee is the son of Mrs. Bradley D. Lee of 400 Westminister place. He is a graduate of Williams College and of the Washington University Law School in 1909.

Misses Dena and Frances Block of 428 Plad avenue will depart today for a visit with relatives and friends in Savannah and Waynesboro, Ga.

Mrs. and Mrs. P. S. Child of 5568 Barmer avenue have departed for a trip through the Province of Quebec, Vermont, Lake Champlain and later on in the Adirondacks. They will return in August.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Grassman of 3509 Cabanne avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Bessie Hunt Grassman, to Forey E. Stanford, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Stanford.

A T Wequetonizing and Harbor Point, Mich., is a large St. Louis colony, which includes Mrs. Kate M. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Edmunds, Mr. and Mrs. George Marion Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Nelson, Mrs. Edwin H. Steedman and her small daughter, Miss Almira Steedman, Mrs. William C. Stickey, Mrs. Theodore P. Pruitt and her granddaughter, Miss Dorothy Pruitt, the daughter of Peter Stuyvesant Pruitt of New York, and her daughter, Mrs. Temple Robinson of Louisville, Ky., Mr. and Mrs. C. Norman Jones and their family, Mrs. Rolla L. Hillingsley and Mrs. Edward Lansing Ray, Mrs. J. W. Boyd and her daughter, Mrs. John Burton Kennard and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Kennard, Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Eaton and their family, Miss Emily P. Mary L. and George C. Eaton.

Mr. and Mrs. Erasmus Wells, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Pettus, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Shapleigh and their daughter, Miss Jane Shapleigh, Mrs. Harry Potter, Ashley D. Scott, Mrs. George W. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wyman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark Street, Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Langenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. Kauffman, Mrs. Edith Clifford Saxton also are there, as are Dr. and Mrs. H. Wheeler Bond and their daughters, Misses Mary Scudder and Isabelle Brooke Bond.

MR. AND MRS. HERBERT L. HOPKINS of 5661 Kensington avenue departed yesterday for Atlanta, Ga., where their son, Herbert Ziegler Hopkins, will marry Miss May Milliken of that place Saturday. The ceremony will take place in the evening at 8:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Olive Jones Milliken. After their wedding trip Mr. Hopkins and his bride will be at home at 9 Vedado Way, Atlanta.

The bridegroom is a graduate of Manual Training School here. He attended Washington University for three years, graduated at the University of Illinois in Champaign in 1912 and has been engaged in business in Atlanta for several years.

John Bellingham Adams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCormick Adams of Webster Groves, has joined the U. S. navy and left with the recruits for naval training last Monday.

Mrs. Adams has gone to Hessel, Mich., for July and August.

ONE of the most notable of the season's weddings will be that of Miss Anna Potter to Charles Franklin Galt, which will take place Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Potter Country home at Ironton, Mo.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. William B. Potter, who was Miss Agnes Farrar. She is a girl with many accomplishments and is a belle in the "imperial" set.

Mr. Galt's brother, the Rev. Robert Barnes Galt, rector of the Episcopal church at Chambersburg, Pa., will perform the ceremony, and he and Mrs. Galt will arrive the middle of the week and will be guests of Mrs. Smith P. Galt at the old Galt home, 62 Vandeventer place.

The bride's sister, Miss Minnie Potter will be her maid of honor, and the attendants will be her cousin, Mrs. Seth Low Pierpont of New York, Miss Caroline Rouillon-Miller of Philadelphia, Misses Mary Marion Perry and Nora Jamison, all of St. Louis.

There is uncertainty, quite usual now, in regard to whom the groomsmen will be. The bridegroom's brother, Alex Galt, who was to have been best man, is with the U. S. Marines at some training camp and the others have not been announced.

Doubtless a number of relatives and friends will go down from town, as did the guests several weeks ago for Miss Blanche Turner's marriage to Kelton E. White, which was at Arcadia, the community which adjoins Ironton.

The marriage of Miss Mabel Neustadt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Neustadt of 5213 Wells avenue, to Earl E. Fay, was celebrated last evening at the home of the bride at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Samuel E. Ewing of the Missouri State Baptist Missionary Board, was the officiating clergyman.

Mrs. George Eldridge was matron of honor and Mr. Eldridge was best man. The bride and bridegroom served as attendants at their wedding in February. Misses Mary Davis and Josephine Few were bridesmaids and held the ribbons to form the aisle.

Mr. Fay is the son of E. L. Fay. The bride wore a gown of white georgette crepe and taffeta silk. Her tulle veil was arranged into a high ruche and she carried a bouquet of bride roses and lilacs of the valley.

The matron of honor wore a gown of pink lace and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The bridesmaids wore frocks of white lace with touches of pink and wore corsage bouquets of pink roses.

The room where the ceremony took place was banked with palms and the bride's table was decorated with pink roses.

Mr. Fay and his bride have departed for the East to spend their honeymoon.

Continued on Next Page.

Monday's New Arrivals

Navy Taffeta Dresses Mid-Summer Modes

At Our New
Temporary
Quarters

Bedell

Our New
Store Ready
Sept. 1st.

604 Washington Av. Cor. Sixth

EVER something new from Paris—a style thought later than anything that has come before. Tomorrow our fourth floor takes on all the air of a Newport garden party with a dazzling display of Summer apparel.

Wonderful New Taffetas

Lovable New Creations—Distinctive Models \$12.75

The latest examples of navy taffeta style offerings of Paris for July, that month of seaside and piazza and mellow moons.

Chic New Draped Effects
Apron Frocks and Peplums
Picturesque One-Piece Frocks

A selection of these newest of new things so much in demand that we advise you to act without delay. Later it will be difficult to find such offerings. Ten styles in navy and black.

Smart Mid-Summer \$5
Dresses

Handsome Summer voiles, novel Palm Beach effects, Parisian striped and linens—copies of models which have just been turned out by leading designers—to be worn interchangeably with your expensive silk frock.

Society's New Sport Skirts

\$2.98 and \$3.98

Styles which society women are insisting upon, to get away from the ordinary kind—correct in every detail. In plain white or sport stripes. Wash corduroys, gabardines, reps, linens and piques, with pockets and belts exactly meeting the metropolitan mode.

Newest Sport Taffeta Skirts \$5.98

Unquestionably the hit of the season—a new model skirt for town and sport wear, of fine Roman stripes and plain navy and black taffetas. An exclusive Bedell production.

Alterations Without Charge

Brandt's

618 Washington Ave.

Specials for Children

Before the Fourth, opportunity to outfit the children with high-grade footwear at unusual savings. The Children's Shoe Shop (entire Second Floor) offers these specials tomorrow and Tuesday only.

White Pumps & Oxfords at \$1.65
Pretty, White Canvas Oxfords or 1-Strap Pumps with Aero Du-Flex soles.
Sizes 8½ to 11 at \$1.95

Barefoot Sandal Specials
Sizes 4 to 8 \$1.25 Sizes 8½ to 11 \$1.50
Sizes 11½ to 2 \$1.75

Outing Shoes for Boy Scouts at \$1.95
Extra quality, black or tan, with Extra Wear elk soles. Just the thing for scout duty or vacation play. Sizes 9 to 13½ at \$2.45 Men's sizes at \$3.15



Uncle Sam Celebrates His Birthday With a Victrola and Victor Records "Fourth of July Music" for Your Victrola

Patriotic music that sets your blood fairly tingling with love of country! These are but a few of many such Victor Records appropriate for "The Fourth."

America Patriotic Airs..... Pryor's Band 16137 75c
America..... Sousa's Band 16177 75c
Stars and Stripes Forever March..... Sousa's Band 16177 75c
Fairness of the Fair March..... Sousa's Band 31854 \$1.00
Songs of America, No. 1..... Victor Mixed Chorus 31854 \$1.00
Declaration of Independence (part 1)
—Harry E. Humphrey 35291 \$1.25
Declaration of Independence (part 2)
—Harry E. Humphrey 35291 \$1.25
Star Spangled Banner..... John McCormack with Chorus 64664 \$1.00
Star Spangled Banner..... Geraldine Farrar 87247 \$2.00

You owe it to yourself to have some of these records for "The Fourth." If, by chance, you do not have a Victrola, now is the best time to stop in and get one on our convenient terms. Victrolas \$15 to \$400.

FIELD-LIPPMAN PIANO STORES

1120-1122 Olive

Motorists—See our touring supply AD in Globe-Democrat Auto Section.

THE ST. LOUIS JEWELERS
Hess & Culbertson
SEVENTH & ST. CHARLES

JULY 4th the nation commemorates its greatest treasure—Freedom. Many find this an ideal time to remember near and dear friends with enduring gifts. Lasting treasures may be selected here at surprisingly moderate prices.



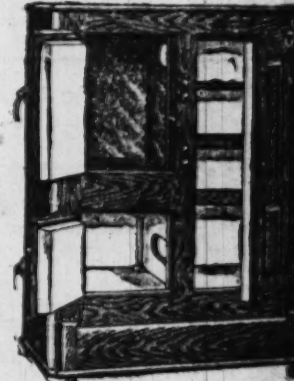
Mail Orders Filled.

CLEARING SALE REFRIGERATORS

All sizes and kinds included. Prices all reduced—mail orders filled.

White Enameled Side-Icer Refrigerators

Hardwood boxes with round corners, golden oak finish; insulated with charcoal sheathing and wool felt; eight walls; solid brass locks and hinges; nickel plated; white enameled lined.



Size.	Capacity.	Former Price.	Sale Price.
29½x40	50	\$22.50	\$16.50
30½x41½	60	\$24.00	\$19.75
32½x42½	70	\$26.75	\$22.75
33½x45	80	\$28.50	\$24.75
34½x47½	90	\$32.50	\$27.75
37½x50½	120	\$38.50	\$32.50

White Enameled Top-Icer Refrigerators

Size.	Capacity.	Former Price.	Sale Price.
22½x38½	35	\$9.50	\$6.00
24	45	\$14.00	\$11.50
25½x43½	55	\$18.00	\$14.85
27½x46½	75	\$22.50	\$18.45
31½x47½	100	\$25.00	\$20.75

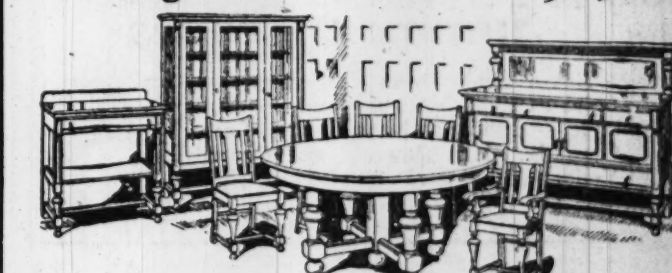
Glacier One-Piece Porcelain Refrigerators

Size.	Capacity.	Former Price.	Sale Price.
33½x43	75	\$38.00	\$29.75
34½x45½	80	\$42.50	\$33.75
35½x47½	100	\$46.50	\$39.50
38½x51½	130	\$55.00	\$47.50

Apartment Refrigerators

Size.	Capacity.	Former Price.	Sale Price.
24½x32½	70	\$25.00	\$20.00
26½x34½	90	\$28.50	\$23.75

William and Mary \$99.75 Dining-Room Suite



This wonderful Dining-Room Suite is strictly high grade, and one that you will be proud and pleased to have in your home. Built on the latest William and Mary period designs, of high-quality kiln-dried oak and finished with the latest Jacobean finish. The cabinet work is of the highest order. The base has never before been equalled. Suite consists of Buffet, China Closet, 54-inch Table and 6 Genuine Leather Seat Chairs. The price for the 9 pieces is only \$99.75.

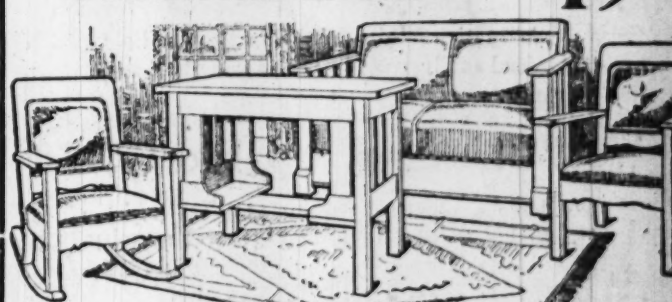


Large, comfortable Arm Rocker with double-woven cane seat, heavy flat slat back—natural maple finish—special at \$1.95.

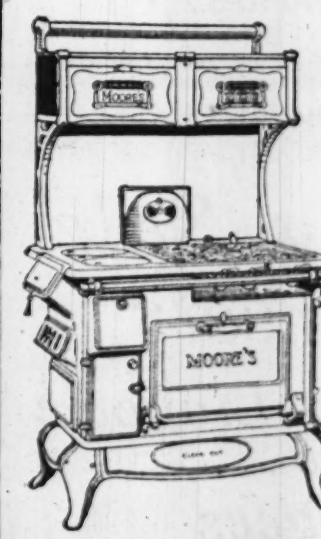


(Like cut) Woven cane seat; spindle back, natural maple finish.

4-Piece Davenport Suite, \$49.75 Two Rooms in One



This is truly a most wonderful offer. Rocker, Chair, Table and Davenport, which opens to a full-size bed—a living room, dining room, bedroom at night—the efficiency of several rooms with this complete outfit. Richly upholstered over tempered springs. Finished in fumed oak or golden. Special price for the 4 pieces only \$49.75.



Moore's Range

The best combination Range to be had; burns gas, coal, wood; two ranges in one. Has white enameled oven door with thermometer; white enameled warming closet door; also all the latest and most modern improvements; no trouble changing from coal to gas, nothing to get out of order. See this wonderful Range before purchasing; price only \$60.50

Rex Combination Range—Special

Burns coal or gas; all modern improvements; special at \$39.75

THE HUB

Washington Av. and N. W. Corner of 9th St.

Easy Credit Terms Gladly Arranged on Any Purchase

SHOEMART

507 Washington Ave.

Sale of Women's Outing Oxfords



Women's Palm Beach Oxfords
ATTRACTIVE Palm Beach, tan leather trimmed—also white canvas kid-trimmed Oxfords. \$1.69

For the "Fourth" and Vacations!!

WHITE Canvas Sport Oxfords, with gray, tan or white leather trimmings—also White Sport Shoes with buck trimmings—all very unusual values at

\$2.95

Women's Sport Oxfords
TWO styles—trimmed with either tan or brown leather—good quality—light as a feather—great values at \$1.95

Social Events

(Continued From Preceding Page.)

moon. They will stop in Washington and go by sea to New York, and will be at home after Aug. 15 at 5213 Wells avenue.

FROM Charlevoix, Mich., comes the following news: Sixteen St. Louis girls, most of them members of the Kappa Alpha Theta fraternity, attended the twenty-second biennial convention of that organization, which opened at the Charlevoix Inn last Tuesday morning and adjourned this afternoon. They were Misses Katherine Roth, Edith Row, Katharine Brookes, Jean Brookes, Katharine McNulty, Lucy Taylor, Helen Ette, Margarette Roth, Marie Davis, Nell Horner, Mildred Candy, Helen M. Banister, Gladys Greiner and Margery Schroeder, and Misses P. J. Neff and S. W. Van

Schaack. Miss Davis is president of District No. 5. Two hundred and thirty-eight delegates were present, representing a membership of 800 in every section of the United States. It is the oldest women's fraternity in the country, and was founded at De Pauw University in 1870.

National service was the chief theme discussed. Mrs. C. J. O'Connor, wife of the executive secretary of the National Red Cross, presented a plan which will make the Thetas an unusually active unit in Red Cross work. Miss Clara Fanning of Indianapolis talked on "War-time Vocations for Women." Mrs. Leroy Kimball of New York spoke and enlisted the fraternity in the work of the National League for Women's Service, of which she is head.

Not a man put his name on the Inn register during the entire week. The girls owned the place. They had a big dance, all by themselves; they boated, swam, fished, golfed and "tennis," and they got out a newspaper called

"The Kite String." They had planned a daily to be dubbed "The Kite," but got no further than the initial issue. They had a "stunt night" and a day of athletic contests.

St. Louisans are opening their summer homes here. The first from the Missouri metropolis to have done so are Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Desloge, S. L. Gelsinger and family, Mrs. Sheldon P. Fox and Mrs. A. N. Edwards and family.

Before leaving for your summer vacation, order the POST-DISPATCH sent to your summer home. It will be mailed to you regularly if you give your order to your carrier, or notify us by mail, or you can phone if more convenient—Olive or Central 6200, POST-DISPATCH, Circulation Department.

Another wedding that was hastened on account of the war was that of Miss Elizabeth Anna Luitjes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Luitjes of 3842 De Tonty street, and Dr. Ralph L. Cook, which took place yesterday evening at the bride's home, the Rev. George R. Dodson, officiating. Only the relatives of the bride couple were present.

The living room was decorated with marguerites and ferns, and the bride was gowned in a beaded georgette dress and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and sweet peas.

THE engagement of Miss Helen Elizabeth McCombs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell M. McCombs of 5624 Cates avenue, to Edwin Fowler Bright has been announced.

The bride-elect was graduated on June 8 from Mary Institute and is the first girl in the class whose engagement has been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. McCombs formerly lived in Jackson, Mo., and will return there in July.

Mr. Bright is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Edwin Bright of 5862 Cates avenue. The marriage will take place in the autumn.

Miss Elizabeth Marcella Endejan and Charles M. Richard will be married Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock at the Holy Family Catholic Church by the Rev. Father J. F. Reuther.

The bride's sister, Miss Frances Endejan, will be maid of honor, and the bridegroom's sister, Miss Helen Richard, will be bridesmaid. The bridegroom's brother, Peter Richard, will be his best man, and the bride's brother, Theodore Endejan, will be groomsmen.

Following the ceremony there will be a breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, Mrs. Anto Endejan, of 4351 Connecticut street.

The bride will wear a gown of white crepe de chine, trimmed with tulle. She will wear a tulle veil arranged into a cap-like headpiece, and will carry a bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley.

The attendants will wear frocks of apricot-colored tulle, and carry bouquets of Ophelia roses. Large white tulle hats, with black velvet streamers and touches of black velvet ribbon on their dresses, will finish their costumes.

The bridegroom has been engaged in business in Oklahoma City, Ok.,

and it is there he and his bride will go after a brief honeymoon trip. The bridegroom arrived Thursday, and today he and the bride-elect will go to Carlinville, the former home of the bride's parents, to visit her relatives.

Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Hodges of 938 North King's highway have motored

to their summer home on White Lake, Mich., and within a few days Mrs. A. M. Lewis and Mrs. Elizabeth L. MacArthur, mother and sister of Mrs. Hodges, respectively, will join them there to spend the summer. They will return the early part of September.

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golden wedding anniversary, July 4. Maj. Scherrer is a veteran of the Civil War, having held the rank of Major in the commissary department

when mustered out. They will be at home to their friends and relatives on the afternoon and evening of the fourth. Mrs. Scherrer is a descendant of the early French settlers, being a daughter of Marie Brazeau-Wells, one of the first of St. Louis in its early days.

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Major and Mrs. John J. Scherrer of North King's highway have motored



La France Outing Shoes and Oxfords in tan, white and combinations, that combine comfort and style.

You will have a happier Summer if you make La France the foundation of your foot dressing.



White Buck,
Price \$6.50

REID'S
711 Washington Av.

We Give Eagle Stamps
Sensenbrenner's
SIXTH AND ST. CHARLES

WHITE FOOTWEAR

\$2.25 Values,
\$1.50

\$3 Values,
\$2.15

PLAIN PUMPS
COLONIALS
STRAP PUMPS
LOW HEEL PUMPS
SPORT OXFORDS
SPORT BOOTS
LOUIS HEEL BOOTS



PUMPS—All hand-turned leather soles—choice of white canvas covered Lousie, Cuban or Low Heels. 14 styles to select from.

OXFORDS—With Rubber or Ivory soles. Plain tip or trimmed with ball strap in sport effect.

BOOTS—Plain toe or tip, low heel or Louis heel, covered wooden or white enameled heels. Sport Boots trimmed with ball strap, have rubber soles and heels.

Girls' \$1.50 White Pumps

Mary Jane, instep strap or two-strap styles—white enameled soles and heels—all sizes from 8½ to 2—growing girls' sizes, 2½ to 6, with rubber sole and heel—all go at—

\$1

BATHING SHOES



49c

TENNIS OXFORDS



69c
Men's sizes at **79c**

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING—WHICH?"

THE "OLD WAY"—ARTIST LISTENING TO RECORD OR THE "EDISON WAY"—ARTIST SINGING WITH RECORD

Some Folks Believe Advertising, Others Don't

THE BELIEVER

is told this record is sung by Mr. Jacques and it's exactly like his voice. Go and hear him in concert, and then come and hear this record.

THE DOUBTER

says: I don't question Mr. Jacques sang for the record, but I do question whether it's exactly like his voice in tone quality.

An artistic voice is re-created by processes that are practiced only by the Edison laboratories. The voice re-creation is placed on the New Edison. The artist stands beside the instrument and sings; suddenly and without warning, the artist ceases singing and the New Edison takes up the song alone.

Mark this well! The re-creation of the artist's voice must be so perfect that those who listen with eyes closed, cannot tell when the artist has ceased to sing. Such is the test imposed by Mr. Edison.

New Edison
May Be Purchased on the
Deferred Payment Plan
Prices From
\$100 to \$450
Art Models From
\$1000 to \$6000

SILVERSTONE
1124 OLIVE
1124 OLIVE

Send in
Your Name
for Our
Mailing
List for
Next Tone
Test

Lift Out Any Corn Please Try "Freezone"

Doesn't Hurt a Bit! Hard Corns, Soft Corns and Corns Between the Toes, Also Hardened Calluses, Just Shivel and Peel Off With Fingers---Magic! Truly Magic!

Remarkable Discovery By Cincinnati! A Few Drops Stop Corn Pain Instantly. Women Should Keep a Tiny Bottle on Dresser and Never Let Corns or Calluses Ache Twice—Millions Getting Rid of Corns

For a few cents you can obtain from any druggist a tiny bottle of the magical drug Freezone. This is the remarkable ether discovery made by a Cincinnati man which you have been reading so much about in the papers lately.

A few drops applied to a tender, aching corn or callus relieve the pain and soreness instantly; then you will see the corn or callus shrivel up and become so loose that it lifts out, root and all, with the fingers. It really does this! No humbug! No catch!

No pain or twinge of irritation is felt when applying Freezone or afterwards, and it does not inflame the surrounding skin or flesh.

Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes and hardened calluses loosen and lift off. It seems magical—It is magical! It works like a charm.

WOMEN! KEEP FREEZONE ON DRESSER! LISTEN!

When a corn starts aching, just touch on a drop of Freezone. It dries instantly. Put on your stockings and shoes and forget you ever had a corn. You will feel no pain or soreness. Walk, dance and wear tight shoes if you want to. Your corns won't hurt a bit. Try Freezone!

Genuine Freezone is sold by all druggists, in tiny bottle as here shown, each bottle packed in a sealed, round wood case—NO OTHER WAY.

SCOTTISH CLANS AND BRITISH SOCIETIES TO PICNIC JULY 4

Proceeds of Bazaar at Normandy Grove Will Be Given to American Ambulance in France.

The St. Louis Scottish Clans and British societies will observe Independence Day at Normandy Grove with a picnic, bazaar and athletic meet, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the American Ambulance in France.

Booths will be set on the grounds for the sale of a variety of articles, including fancy work, cut glass, cakes and candy. There will be a dozen athletic events, exclusive of a miniature golf match, for prizes, orchestral music and dancing in the pavilion, and Highland piping and dancing in competitive events.

An exhibit of war pictures and other war relics from European battlefields will be on view, including copies of the secret press of Belgium, issued in the war period despite German occupation.

SCHROETERS

717 and 719 Washington Av., St. Louis.
We're at Ad. No. 654
THIS SALE CLOSING TUESDAY, JULY 3, 6 P. M.
SEND US YOUR MAIL ORDERS

Rapid Automobile Body Polish

Absolutely harmless; a liquid polish with fine, fluffy particles, cleans and removes all dirt and grime. It is the most effective and most economical body polish. 12-ounce bottles, each, \$1.00. 24-ounce bottles, each, \$1.99.

Rapid-Shine Spray Pump

Like Cut, 35c

Rapid Sprayer

For spraying Rapid-Shine on auto bodies, house paint, etc. Also used for spraying on furniture, etc. This sprayer also is used for spraying disinfectant onto plants, etc. 12-ounce bottle, each, \$1.00. 24-ounce bottle, each, \$1.99.

Wool Wall Brushes

Made of lamb's wool; removes dust without streaking or staining and will not mat down after washing. Furnished with two handles, 4 inches and 6 inches. 4-inch, each, \$1.00. 6-inch, each, \$1.99.

C. E. JENNINGS'S WARRANTED NEST OF SAWS

Special price, per set. Set comprises back saw, 10 inches, compass saw, 12 inches, and panel saw, 15 inches. Parcel post weight, 2 pounds. 85c

AUTOMOBILE HYDROMETER

For determining the specific gravity of storage battery. Price, \$1.00. Parcel post weight, 1 pound. 85c

HOLLOW-GROUND RAZOR

We guarantee each Razor to shave perfectly. If not as represented, money will be refunded. Razor set for use and does not require honing. Special price this sale, \$1.19. Parcel post weight, 4 ounces.

ELECTRIC FANS

For Alternating Current. 6-inch stationary, \$3.00. 8-inch stationary, \$4.00. 10-inch stationary, \$5.00. 12-inch stationary, \$6.00. 14-inch stationary, \$7.00. 16-inch stationary, \$8.00. 18-inch stationary, \$9.00. 20-inch stationary, \$10.00. 22-inch stationary, \$11.00. 24-inch stationary, \$12.00. 26-inch stationary, \$13.00. 28-inch stationary, \$14.00. 30-inch stationary, \$15.00. 32-inch stationary, \$16.00. 34-inch stationary, \$17.00. 36-inch stationary, \$18.00. 38-inch stationary, \$19.00. 40-inch stationary, \$20.00. 42-inch stationary, \$21.00. 44-inch stationary, \$22.00. 46-inch stationary, \$23.00. 48-inch stationary, \$24.00. 50-inch stationary, \$25.00. 52-inch stationary, \$26.00. 54-inch stationary, \$27.00. 56-inch stationary, \$28.00. 58-inch stationary, \$29.00. 60-inch stationary, \$30.00. 62-inch stationary, \$31.00. 64-inch stationary, \$32.00. 66-inch stationary, \$33.00. 68-inch stationary, \$34.00. 70-inch stationary, \$35.00. 72-inch stationary, 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Buy a Home and Save Rent
5000 Home Offers
 IN TODAY'S REAL ESTATE AND WANT DIRECTORY

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

General News
 PAGES 1-8B

PART TWO.

Circulation Last Sunday, 356,183

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1917.

Jests and Jingles

By W. H. JAMES



ARABELLA HELPS.

MISS ARABELLA SIMPKINS BROWN is out for conservation. For not a girl in all the town would rather aid the nation. A dozen eggs to make a cake she wouldn't think of taking. When with eleven she can make a sample of her baking. That any King might love to eat, if not too busy fighting. A truly rare and toothsome treat, delicious and inviting. Not quite so rich as she would like, but still it's appetizing. For while our boys are on the hike she's most economizing. At such restrictions grim and hard you'll never hear her mutter. She's very saving of the lard and cooks the steak in butter. For every one must do her share to help the battling nation. And you will find that she is there with war time conservation. Three spoons of sugar in her tea and four upon her berries. Although she'll need, as you may see, a trifle more on cherries. 'Tis thus that she denies herself, her appetite restraining. That still upon the pantry shelf there'll be some food remaining. Economy is all her cry from Tuesday until Monday. And she has saved enough to buy a lovely chocolate sundae. For not a girl in all the town would rather aid the nation. And so Miss Brown has buckled down to rigid conservation.

A SAD OCCASION.
 (Chorus of Drags).

DORAY. hooroo we've put it through. And we're quite intoxicated. Water has gone right to our heads. And we're aqua-splificated. With a water wagon rider on the pure food bill. We're going to close the rum shop and the whiskey still. We're the busy little snoopers. And we've got 'em on the run. So now our gallant troopers. Can't accumulate a bun.

(Lamentation of Wets).

NOW we're wet. But we'll soon be dry. Nothing to do. But lie down and die. Who would care to sup or dine. Without his lager beer and wine. And lots of folks will pull their freight. If they put a crimp in bourbon straight. We'll have to drink water when it's all they've got. And we don't know whether we like it or not.

(Double quartette of brewers).

WE are filled with perturbation. For we're facing confiscation. And we're filled with trepidation. For the future of the nation. Which will be a whistling station. And unfit for immigration. When we take a long vacation. Under bone-dry domination.

(Chorus of beer drinkers).

TIE a ribbon on the can. And hang it on the parlor wall. A sad remembrance to a mad. That he can drink no more at all. No more we'll chase the festive duck. While mother spans the kid. Or spend our hard-earned little buck. For lifting of the lid.

(Light wine consumers).

O, SAD for the Rhine. Where they make the wine. That we shoot the seltzer in. A drink divine. With golden shine. And twice as good as gin. We know that every one of us. Will be a helpless cripple. If all through life we have to go. With water for a tippie.

(The high-ball gang).

SODA, seltzer or ginger ale. Are all right for a mixer. But tell us true. What can we do. When they take away the fixer? We'd have it known. We must be shown. For we are from Mizoura. We never can stick. For the harmless kick. That's found in aqua pura.

(Drys, gleefully).

A HA, ho-ho! It makes us laugh. To hear you snort and grumble. Those vile concoctions that you quaff. Are going to take a tumble. We've got the Demon on the run. And rum is now a rummy. Go out and get on a water bun. And educate your tummy.

(Wets, dolefully).

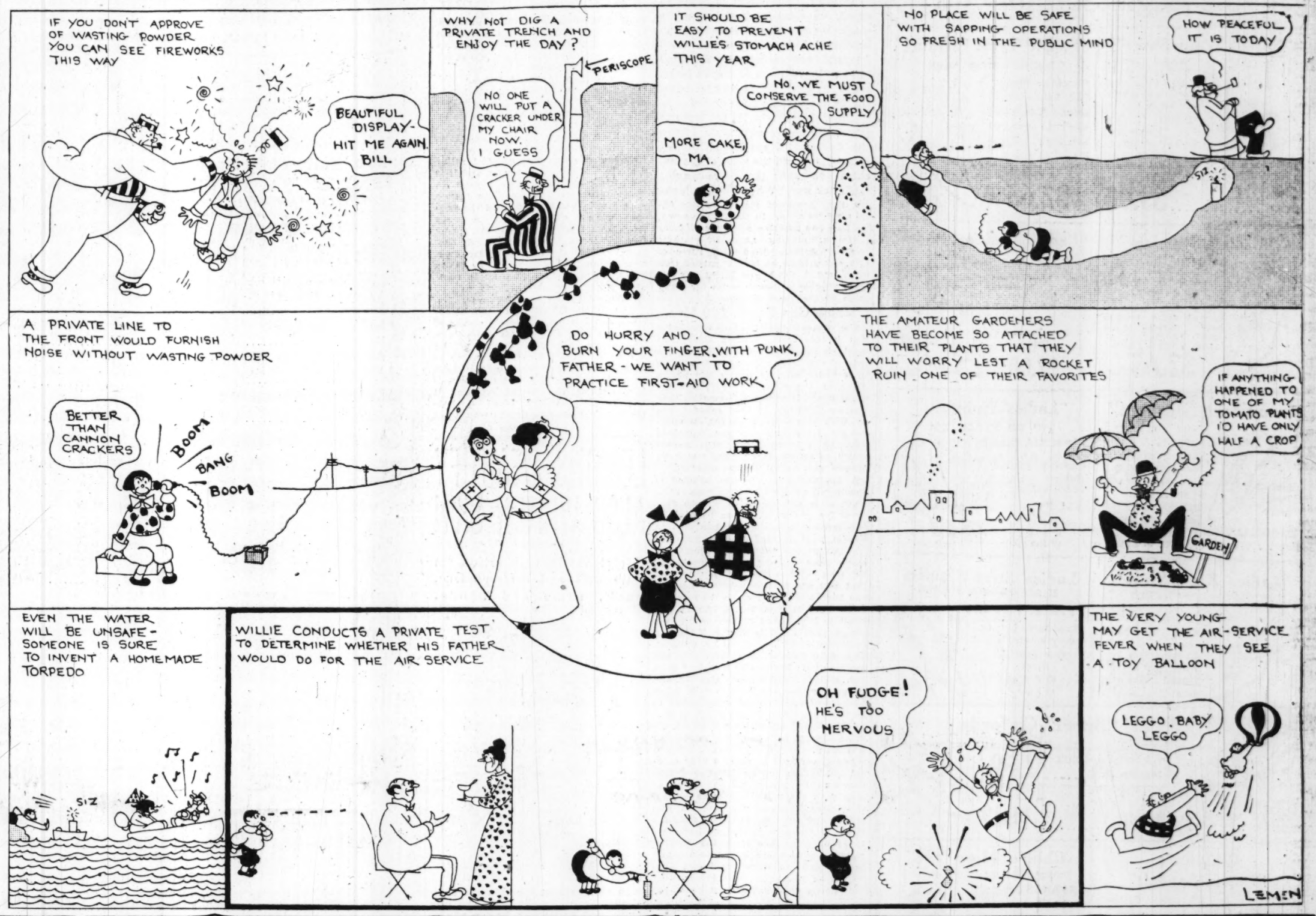
Come on, fellows, they've fixed our clock. Nothing to do but jump off the dock. (Loud splash).

A BIT OF VAUDEVILLE.
 ELLO, Jinks. "Howdy, Binks. Where's your brother?" "Didn't you hear about it?" "No. What's the matter?" "They've got him in a padded cell." "Did he try to figure out when the war would end?" "Worse than that." "Impossible." "Much worse." "What did he do?" "Tried to figure out how to squeeze the water out of the United Railways." "Why didn't he try an easier job?" "What for instance?" "Squeezing the beer out of St. Louis." "Can they do that?" "Well a lot of fellows who can don't think they can, but a lot of fellows who don't can think they can." "This prohibition talk is a lot of cant." "Yes, and there's one trouble about it." "What's that?" "They can't can cant."

The Fourth and the War

(Some Inspirations the Military Situation May Bring to Celebrators)

Drawn by Lemen for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH



"There ought to be some canny way to do it." "Only one chance." "What's that?" "If prohibition would kick the bucket." "Why, that's what it's doing now." "Won't there be any beer cans if that law passes?" "No, but there'll be a lot of growlers."

A LOOK AROUND
 BY CLARK MCADAMS

WHAT happened in France last week indicates why there is no poetry of the war and probably never shall be any. Instead of Col. Roosevelt, our modern Achilles, a man around whom no less a myth had grown up in a more mythical age than that which gave us the hero of Troy, it was the matter-of-fact Gen. Pershing who marched through the French streets at the head of his division. That took all the poetry out of what might otherwise have been the lumbering brain of an unwarmed Homer. Possibly we are going to win the war quicker the way we are going about it, but nobody, we imagine, cares to say that the victory will be heard of as long as it might have been had we started in with Roosevelt and his languishing myrmidons. The real alone does not serve the purposes either of poetry or romance. Mr. Wilson is not a poet. His one known poem beginning "As to beauty, I am not a star," tells the whole story. He missed the Achillean opportunity which a King of Greece, though far inferior to him in most respects, was quick to grasp. Mr. Wilson may be making the world safe for democracy; but ants, so we are told, have a pure democracy—and they are still ants.

The Case of Booze.
A VERY old member of society is fighting for his life in this country. He is Booze, already banished from so many states that one cannot hope to be considered neutral and tell what the number is. The hubbub against Booze is a phenomenon of our times. The Puritan, who would have been horrified by the appearance in town of a show named "Very Good, Eddie," prided himself on being able to walk a crack in the floor while full of Booze. The Scandinavian countries are most like us in our present humor. They have knocked Booze higher than a kite. The Scandinavians say it is an efficiency issue. The late Czar of Russia dealt Booze a horrible rap. He was assured by his advisors, one of whom was drier than a covered bridge, that Booze was not good for the Russian people. Ignorance was not good for the Russian people, either; but the Czar fell on Booze. It is a custom. I have suspected that the trouble with Booze in this country is that we don't know how to use it. Thus, one who likes an occasional

drink, fears to go into the saloon because one is certain to meet acquaintances there and have 18 drinks in 20 minutes. The best friend of Booze, the man who goes in, gets what he wants, and then turns around and walks right out, is despised by everybody, including the saloon keeper.

Science as Usual.
WE are glad to learn from the London Times that we are to have science as usual. The following interesting clipping from the Times indicates that this is the case: "Mr. Guy Nickalls has presented to the Eton College Museum five living amphibians which he recently brought from North America. They consist of three bullfrogs and two mudpuppies." A tremendous contribution to science, truly—and one snatched out of the very pit of war. One can imagine the heavy solemnity of those three bullfrogs while running the submarine blockade. Not for themselves, of course, concerned; but for science. The Germans will appreciate that.

What Republics Need.
REPUBLICS need education. One sees that emphasized every day somewhere in this fast-awakening world. Russia needs it terribly. Her greatest peril in an hour of huge opportunity is the ignorance of her masses. The same peril continually harrasses China. It looks easy to us, but we have hammered on the little red schoolhouse idea until we have no great illiterate mass with which to deal. The most terrible wrong the late Czar did the Russian people was to keep them in ignorance. What a hell of a little father he was! Russia cannot recover from that plight in a day. She will recover—but 0, so slowly. If you don't think so, go out some time and try to tell a man who has never been inside a schoolhouse what he ought to think. He can't think. Think of China thinking! If that country could think, it would keep us awake at night. The Russians, have good minds, but a remorseless autocracy kept them uneducated. Maybe you can forgive Nicholas Romanoff for that, but we

can't. We hope his potato crop is a failure.

Appreciating New York.
MR. MARTIN, whose editorials keep us from taking Life too humorously when we take it at all, thinks we should feel better about New York now she has supplied one-third of the three billions invested in Liberty Bonds. He considers that Wall street, which went in greedily for the bonds, has entirely disproven the theory that it is unpatriotic; and he asks all of us to think of New York as a loyal American and a good fellow. We will try it, Bre'r Martin. It isn't as easy as it could be made for us if our relations were confined to bond sales and Red Cross subscriptions; but you are no more appreciative of that side of New York, my dear sir, than we are in the West. We would back New York in a pinch of this sort just as confidently as we would stay off if the matter were one in which the country ran less danger of being lost than someone did of getting thoroughly skinned.

Hope for the Assessment.
IF the new Tax Commission in Missouri doesn't increase the assessment, it will hardly be worth what it cost the fishermen and hunters of the State to have that act pass. Frank Farris claimed as his reward for supporting that and other administration bills the right to name the Game and Fish Commissioner, who is to be one Timotheus Birmingham of St. James. Everybody who knows Timotheus says he will make about the kind of a Game and Fish Commissioner there was out here when Missouri belonged to the Indians. There is indignation about this, for sport is a precious thing to thousands of people in the State. They want it preserved. The Governor can only say he is sorry. It is a little thing. Is it a little thing, though? Maybe it is going to be more important in the end whether the outdoor life of Missouri was protected and nurtured for generations to come than it is going to be whether the banks ever got back the money the Governor borrowed. The proper kind of a Game and Fish Commissioner could make money for the State, as it is done continually in some of the states; but that isn't the kind we are going to have. We are going to have the other kind.

THE POST-DISPATCH MOVIE: Ferdie, the Farmer, Loses on Potatoes, but Cleans Up on Beans

Plot by W. H. James
 Pictures by Carlisle Martin



FREE COOKING SCHOOL
on
Food Conservation
By Mrs. Bertha Wilcock of the
New York Cooking School.
Two Classes
10 to 12 p. m. 2 to 4 p. m.
Housefurnishing Store
(Downstairs.)

Women's White Silk HOSIERY

\$1.15

Silk Hosiery, with deep lisle tops; double lisle heels and toes; high spliced heels; full fashioned; sizes 8½ to 10.

Women's White Lisle Hosiery.....**55c**

Lisle hose of a medium weight; double soles, toes and high spliced heels; full fashioned; sizes 8½ to 10. (Main Floor.)

40-Inch PONGEE SILKS

\$1.48

Made to sell for \$2.50

This is one of the most fashionable silks shown for Summer wear; beautiful lustrous finish, in natural tan color—ideal for suits or dresses. (Main Floor.)

Short Lengths
Madras & Gabardines 15c
36 inches wide; 3 to 8 yd. lengths.
(Downstairs.)

Short Lengths
White Goods 19c
36 in. wide; 3 to 6 yd. lengths of
striped voiles, madras, etc.
(Downstairs.)

Short Lengths
White Pajama Check 12½c
36 in. wide; 2 to 7 yard lengths.
(Downstairs.)

Short Lengths
White India Linen 15c
27 in. wide; 2 to 10 yard lengths.
(Downstairs.)

Short Lengths
Table Damask 49c
70-inch Mercerized Damask; full
bleached; 1½ to 4 yard lengths.
(Downstairs.)

Satin Striped Taffetas **\$1.55**
36 inches wide; beautiful color
combinations in blue, green and
brown, with contrasting colored
satin stripes. (Main Floor.)

\$8.75 Marabou
Capes Monday, \$6.95
Marabou and Ostrich Combination,
with satin ribbon trimmings; silk
lined. (Main Floor.)

\$1.95 Georgette, \$1.49
Crepes Monday
38 and 40 inches wide; in various
color combinations and sport de-
signs. (Main Floor.)



Such Pretty WASH SKIRTS!

Unusual at
\$2.95

Surprising enough are these beau-
tifully fitting, well-made skirts
which are priced very low. They are
just the thing women are wearing
and asking for.

Good-looking skirts are these, with their tailored slash pockets and loose yoke belts. Fancy pointed girdles, large pockets of every novel shape, deep belts prettily slashed in back to show full shirtings. All are pearl-button trimmed. Handsome pique, fine shirred gabardine, beautiful honeycomb, basket weave and Russian cords are the materials. Sizes 24 to 38. (Second Floor.)

New Store Hours: 8:30 to 5 P. M., Saturdays to 1 P. M.

Nugent's

"We Sell Butterick Patterns"

(3 of the Styles Are Illustrated.)



As Cool as Pretty LINGERIE BLOUSES

Sheer Voiles and Organdies

\$2.00

Exquisite blouses of fine materials — ex-
tremely pretty at this low price. Fashion-
ed of plain and all-over embroidered organdies
and voiles; many different styles are offered.

Lace and insertion trimmed blouses, tailored blouses with trim little tucks and turnover collars, jabot waists pleated and lace edged; blouses with pretty medallion insertions, dainty lace vests and all-over tucked fronts; mannish shirts of fine corded madras—Waists of every description in every size for every woman. (Second Floor.)

Charming TUB SUITS AND DRESSES

\$10.00

Beautifully made Tub Suits and Dresses that will be as at-
tractive after tubbing as before.

Sizes for Women and Misses

Exceptionally smart styles. One of the suits is illustrated, others are too numerous to mention.

The excellent materials of the Suits are linen and gabardine. The dresses are fashioned of voiles and tissue gingham.

The beautiful colors of the Suits are Copen, tan, green, rose, orchid and all white. The Dresses, rose, lavender, green, yellow, Copen, tan, coindots, stripes and plaids.



\$3.00 and \$3.50
**Discontinued Models of
NEMO CORSETS**

\$2.55

For small figures, also models for the average full figure, all sizes. (Fourth Floor.)

**Summer
UNDERMUSLINS**

\$1.00

Envelope Chemise of nainsook, lace trimmed.

Nightgowns of pink batiste. Corset Covers, trimmed with lace. Sizes up to 44. (Fourth Floor.)

**BATHING
SUITS**

\$5.00

The popular California style—knit wool, one piece, with skirt attached. Come in colors of red, green, orange, gray, black, navy, rose, trimmed with various contrasting shades. Sizes in the assortment run up to 44. (Fourth Floor.)



In the Boys' Shop Boys' Palm Beach Suits

\$5.00

Nothing will please the boy more during the hot weather than one of these cool, well-made Palm Beach Suits. They come in natural color, gray and dark blue. Plain and fancy stripes. Coats made in pleated and pinch-back styles. Trousers cut full and roomy. Sizes 6 to 18 years.

Boys' Wash Suits

\$1.00

One-piece Beach style, short sleeves; assorted stripes and colors blue, tan, brown and green. Tommy Tucker models, made short and long sleeves. Plain and fancy stripes. Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

Boys' Wash Suits

\$1.65

New short sleeve, sport striped madras Suits. Plain colors of blue, brown, green stripes; trimmed with black buttons. Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

Boys' Wash Suits

\$1.95

New Jack Tar models; white blouse and blue pants; regulation style. Others made in Beach styles, short and long sleeves. Materials of crepe, kindergarten cloth, madras, rep and poplins. Sizes 2½ to 8 years. (Third Floor.)

THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF Beautiful, Cool and Summery WASH GOODS

DRESS GINGHAM, 50c YARD

Fine American-made dress gingham; beautiful rich colored stripes and plain light blue, yellow, tan, brown and green; 32 in. wide.

Short Lengths
35c Madras Shirting, 25c
3 to 5 yd. lengths; white grounds with neat woven colored stripes; 32 in. wide.

Short Lengths
20c Percal, 16c
3 to 10 yd. lengths; white grounds with printed stripes in black and colors; good quality for shirts and house dresses; 36 in. wide.

Short Lengths
25c Pongee, 19c
3 to 7 yd. lengths; in black, cream and tan; good quality for dresses and pajamas; 30 in. wide.

Short Lengths
75c Ramie Linen, Monday, 59c
Ramie linen in plain colors of navy, brown, tan, old rose and black; 46 in. wide.

Short Lengths
75c Sport Suiting, Reduced to 25c
Suiting in white and colored grounds, with rich colored sport patterns, for skirts, coats and suits; 36 in. wide.

Short Lengths
25c Madras Shirting, 19c
3 to 5 yd. lengths; white grounds with neat printed black and colored stripes; all good patterns for men's and boys' shirts and also house dresses; 32 in. wide.

Short Lengths
25c Poplin, 15c
2 to 7 yd. lengths; white grounds with colored stripes and plaid effects; neat patterns for dresses; 36 in. wide.

Short Lengths
50c Half-Silk Crepe de Chine, 25c
3 to 10 yd. lengths; plain colors of pink, tan, light blue and Copenhagen; 36 in. wide.

Short Lengths
25c Homespun Chambray, 15c
3 to 10 yd. lengths; dark colored grounds with rich colored plaids and fancy stripes; 30 in. wide.

Short Lengths
25c Dress Gingham, 18c
2 to 7 yd. lengths; plaids and stripes; good quality for dresses; 32 in. wide. (Downstairs Store.)

REGULATION MIDDIES, 65c



Made of good quality galatea, with collar and cuffs of blue, red, rose, green, yellow, tan and all white; all sizes.

Regulation Middies, **\$1.00**

Made of extra fine galatea, in pretty shades of blue, tan, rose, yellow, also all white; all sizes.

Charming Middies at **\$1.50**

Beautifully made middies of Lonsdale Jean, in rose, green, tan, blue, yellow, red and all white; all sizes. (Second Floor.)

MOUNTAINS OF NEW, CRISP, SNOWY WHITE GOODS

White Lawns, 15c

27-inch White Lawns, in large checks or plain stripes.

White Voile, 29c

36-inch White Voile, with self stripe; fine sheer quality.

Linen Suiting, 75c

36 inches wide; good heavy quality.

White Flaxon, 29c

36-inch plain White Flaxon; fine durable quality.

White Voile, 59c

40-inch plain white voile—just the thing for cool waists and dresses.

Linen Lawn, 75c

36-inch White Linen Lawn; a good value. (Main Floor.)

Women's Downstairs Store 2-PIECE SUITS

for Porch, Street and Sport Wear

\$1.25 to \$4.50

In a Variety of Styles.

2-piece Suits that will give full measure of satisfaction. Come in percale, gingham, chambray, crepe and batiste; stripes, checks, plaids, figured and solid colors. White with pockets, collar and belt of different colors; some have white coat trimmed with striped material; striped skirt. All have large collars. Some elastic waist line. Solid colors of pink, blue, green, tan, with striped skirt. Sizes 36 to 52.

This Is Apron Time

Tables and tables are piled high with well made Aprons of gingham, chambray and percale. Sport stripes, neat checks and stripes and solid colors. Middy, belted, pinch-back, elastic waist-line, side closing, front closing; large collars; pockets. Some have collars and pockets trimmed in white. Sizes 36 to 46.

\$1

ELECTRIC FANS



That Will Keep You Cool

8-in. Northwind, stationary type; two speeds. **\$5.75**

8-in. Western Electric, oscillating type; two speeds. **\$12**

Emerson oscillating, 4 blades—
9-in. style **\$14.75**
12-in. style **\$20.25**
16-in. style **\$24.00**
(Main Floor.)

Tomorrow Offers an Opportunity to Secure Your HOT WEATHER NECESSITIES



Blown Water Tumblers, cut star pattern..... **5c**
½-gallon Stone Water Pitchers; blue tints..... **10c**
Plain blown Water Tumblers, 6 for..... **25c**
Heavy Colonial Water Tumblers, 6 for..... **25c**
7-piece plain blown Water Sets..... **69c**

14-oz. Colonial Pressed Iced Tea Tumblers; price, a dozen, **\$1.50**

7-piece Colonial style Ice Tea Sets; pressed clear glass; 14-oz. tumblers; complete..... **\$1.75**

7-piece Ice Tea Sets; sanitary covered jugs and 6 tumblers to match..... **\$1.75**

13-piece Punch or Lemonade Bowls; large footed bowl and 12 custards to match—complete..... **\$2.75**

7-piece star cut Ice Tea Sets; fancy shaped tumblers; at..... **\$2.88**

7-piece Blue Bird designs water or Lemonade Sets; heavy gold lined..... **\$5.75**
(Main Floor.)

MEN—

WE OFFER HUNDREDS OF WELL-MADE

Palm Beach and Cool Cloth Suits

\$5

Hundreds of Palm Beach and Cool Cloth Suits, made in the shops of celebrated manufacturers of men's clothing, are offered at this low price.

Palm Beach Cloth Suits, made in the pinch-back and in the regular coat styles, in natural tan and grays, plain and in fancy stripes. Sizes 33 to 46.

Cool Cloth Suits in different shades of gray; made in the pinch-back models. Sizes 33 to 44.

Whoever knows good tailoring will quickly buy more than one after seeing these suits.



(Third Floor.)

Seamless WILTON VELVET RUGS

Monday, \$25.00

S. Sanford & Son's Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs; size 9x12; fine Oriental designs and colors. (Third Floor.)

Seamless CASHMERE WILTON RUGS

Monday, \$39.00

S. Sanford & Son's Seamless Cashmere Wilton Rugs, in designs and colors that are copies of Oriental Rugs; linen fringe on ends; size 9x12. (Third Floor.)

EMPIRE BRUSSELS RUGS

Monday, \$15.00

Firth Carpet Co. Empire Brussels Rugs, in neat all-over Persian designs. Made all in one piece. (Third Floor.)

Seconds of \$12.50 Seamless CONGOLEUM RUGS

\$4.90

9x13-ft. We have 58 of these Rugs in this lot. (Third Floor.)

FREE COOKING SCHOOL

Food Conservation
By Mrs. Bertha Wilcock of the
New York Cooking School.
Two Classes
10 to 12 p. m. 2 to 4 p. m.
Housefurnishing Store
(Downstairs.)

**Women's White Silk
HOSIERY****\$1.15**

Silk Hose, with deep lisle tops;
double lisle heels and toes; high
spliced heels; full fashioned;
sizes 8½ to 10.

Women's White
Lisle Hose, 55c
Lisle hose of a medium weight;
double soles, toes and high
spliced heels; full fashioned;
sizes 8½ to 10.
(Main Floor.)

**40-Inch
PONGEE
SILKS****\$1.48**

Made to sell for \$2.50
This is one of the most fashion-
able silks shown for Summer
wear; beautiful lustrous finish, in
natural tan color—ideal for suits
or dresses.
(Main Floor.)

**Such Pretty
WASH SKIRTS!****Unusual at
\$2.95**

Surprising enough are these beau-
tifully fitting, well-made skirts
which are priced very low. They are
just the thing women are wearing
and asking for.

Good-looking skirts are these, with their tailored slash pockets
and loose yoke belts. Fancy pointed girdles, large pockets
of every novel shape, deep belts prettily slashed in back to
show full shirtings. All are pearl-button trimmed. Handsome
pique, fine shirred gabardine, beautiful honeycomb, basket
weave and Russian cords are the materials. Sizes 24 to 38.
(Second Floor.)

New Store Hours: 8:30 to 5 P. M., Saturdays to 1 P. M.

Nugent's**"We Sell Butterick Patterns"**

(3 of the Styles Are Illustrated.)

**As Cool as Pretty****LINGERIE BLOUSES****Sheer Voiles and Organdies****\$2.00**

Exquisite Blouses of fine materials — ap-
tonishingly pretty at this low price. Fashion-
ed of plain and all-over embroidered organdies
and voiles; many different styles are offered.

Lace and insertion trimmed Blouses, tailored Blouses with
trim little tucks and turnover collars, jabot Waists pleated and
lace edged; Blouses with pretty medallion insertions, dainty
lace vests and all-over tucked fronts; mannish shirts of fine
corded madras—Waists of every description in every size for
every woman.
(Second Floor.)

**Charming
TUB SUITS**

AND

DRESSES**\$10.00**

Beautifully made Tub Suits and Dresses that will be as at-
tractive after tubbing as before.

Sizes for Women and Misses

Exceptionally smart styles. One of the suits is illustrated, others are
too numerous to mention.

The excellent materials of the Suits are linen and gabardine. The
dresses are fashioned of voiles and tissue ginghams.

The beautiful colors of the Suits are Copen, tan, green, rose, orchid
and all white. The Dresses, rose, lavender, green, yellow, Copen, tan,
coindots, stripes and plaids.



(Second Floor.)

\$2.00 and \$3.50
**Discontinued Models of
NEMO CORSETS**

\$2.55

For small figures, also models for
the average full figure, all sizes.
(Fourth Floor.)

**Summer
UNDERMUSLINS**

\$1.00

Envelope Chemise of nainsook,
lace trimmed.
Nightgowns of pink batiste.
Corset Covers, trimmed with
lace. Sizes up to 44.
(Fourth Floor.)

**BATHING
SUITS****\$5.00**

The popular California style—knee
length, one piece, with skirt attached.
Come in colors of red, green, orange,
gray, black, navy, rose, trimmed
with various contrasting shades. Sizes
in the assortment run up to 46.
(Fourth Floor.)

**Short Lengths
Madras & Gabardines 15c**
36 inches wide; 2 to 4 yd. lengths.
(Downstairs.)

**Short Lengths
White Goods 19c**
36 in. wide, 2 to 4 yd. lengths of
striped voiles, madras, etc.
(Downstairs.)

**Short Lengths
White Pajama Check 12½c**
36 in. wide, 2 to 7 yard lengths
(Downstairs.)

**Short Lengths
White India Linen 15c**
27 in. wide, 2 to 10 yard lengths.
(Downstairs.)

**Short Lengths
Table Damask 49c**
70-inch Mercerized Damask, full
bleached, 1½ to 4 yard lengths.
(Downstairs.)

Satin Striped Taffetas \$1.55
36 inches wide; beautiful color
combinations in blue, green and
brown, with contrasting colored
satin stripes.
(Main Floor.)

**\$8.75 Marabou
Capes Monday, \$6.95**
Marabou and Ostrich Combination,
with satin ribbon streamers; silk
lined.
(Main Floor.)

**\$1.95 Georgetown
Crepe Monday, \$1.49**
28 and 48 inches wide. In various
color combinations and sport de-
signs.
(Main Floor.)

**Boys' Palm Beach Suits****\$5.00**

Nothing will please the boy more during the hot weather than
one of these cool, well-made Palm Beach Suits. They come in
natural color, gray and dark blue. Plain and fancy stripes. Coats
made in pleated and pinch-back styles. Trousers cut full and
roomy. Sizes 6 to 18 years.

Boys' Wash Suits**\$1.00**

One-piece Beach style, short sleeves; assorted stripes and colors
blue, tan, brown and green. Tommy Tucker models, made short
and long sleeves. Plain and fancy stripes. Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

Boys' Wash Suits**\$1.65**

New short sleeve, sport striped madras
Suits. Plain colors of blue, brown, green
stripes; trimmed with black buttons.
Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

Boys' Wash Suits**\$1.95**

New Jack Tar models; white blouse and blue
pants; regulation style. Others made in Beach
styles, short and long sleeves. Materials of
crepe, kindergarten cloth, madras, rep and pop-
lins. Sizes 2½ to 8 years.
(Third Floor.)

**THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF
Beautiful, Cool and Summery****WASH GOODS****DRESS GINGHAM, 50c YARD**

Fine American-made dress ginghams; beautiful rich colored stripes
and plain light blue, yellow, tan, brown and green; 32 in. wide.

Short Lengths
35c Madras Shirting, 25c
3 to 5 yd. lengths; white grounds with
neat woven colored stripes; 32 in. wide.

Short Lengths
20c Percal, 16c
3 to 10 yd. lengths; white grounds with
printed stripes in black and colors; good
quality for shirts and house dresses; 36 in.
wide.

Short Lengths
25c Pongee, 19c
3 to 7 yd. lengths, in black, cream and
tan; good quality for dresses and pajamas;
30 in. wide.

**75c Ramie Linen,
Monday, 59c**
Ramie linen in plain colors of navy,
brown, tan, old rose and black; 45 in. wide.

**75c Sport Suiting,
Reduced to 25c**
Suiting in white and colored grounds,
with rich colored sport patterns, for skirts,
coats and suits; 36 in. wide.

Short Lengths
25c Madras Shirting, 19c
3 to 5 yd. lengths; white grounds with
neat printed black and colored stripes; all
good patterns for men's and boys' shirts
and also house dresses; 32 in. wide.

Short Lengths
25c Poplin, 15c
2 to 7 yd. lengths; white grounds with
colored stripes and plaid effects; neat pat-
terns for dresses; 36 in. wide.

Short Lengths
**50c Half-Silk Crepe de Chine,
25c**
3 to 10 yd. lengths; plain colors of pink,
tan, light blue and Copenhagen; 36 in. wide.

Short Lengths
25c Homespun Chambray, 15c
3 to 10 yd. lengths; dark colored grounds
with rich colored plaids and fancy stripes;
30 in. wide.

Short Lengths
25c Dress Gingham, 18c
2 to 7 yd. lengths; plaids and stripes;
good quality for dresses; 32 in. wide.
(Downstairs Store.)

**MOUNTAINS OF NEW, CRISP, SNOWY
WHITE GOODS**

White Lawns, 15c
27-inch White Lawns, in large checks or
plain stripes.

White Voile, 29c
36-inch White Voile, with self stripe; fine
sheer quality.

Linen Suiting, 75c
36 inches wide; good heavy quality.

White Flaxon, 29c
36-inch plain White Flaxon; fine durable
quality.

White Voile, 59c
40-inch plain white voile—just the thing for
cool waists and dresses.

Linen Lawn, 75c
36-inch White Linen Lawn; a good value.
(Main Floor.)

**Women's Downstairs Store
2-PIECE SUITS****for Porch, Street and Sport Wear****\$1.25 to \$4.50****In a Variety of Styles.**

2-piece Suits that will give full measure of satisfaction.
Come in percale, gingham, chambray, crepe and batiste;
stripes, checks, plaids, figured and solid colors. White with
pockets, collar and belt of different colors; some have white
coat trimmed with striped material; striped skirt. All have
large collars. Some elastic waist line. Solid colors of pink,
blue, green, tan, with striped skirt. Sizes 36 to 52.

This Is Apron Time

Tables and tables are piled high with well made Aprons of
gingham, chambray and percale. Sport stripes, neat checks
and stripes and solid colors. Middy, belted, pinch-back, elastic
waist-line, side closing, front closing; large collars; pockets.
Some have collars and pockets trimmed in white. Sizes 36 to 46.

\$1

(Downstairs.)

ELECTRIC FANS**That Will Keep You Cool**

8-in. Northwind, sta-
tionary type; two speeds. **\$5.75**

8-in. Western Electric, os-
cillating type; two speeds. **\$12**

Emerson oscillating, 4 blades—
9-in. style **\$14.75**
12-in. style **\$20.25**
16-in. style **\$24.00**
(Main Floor.)

REGULATION MIDDIES, 65c

Made of good quality galatea, with collar and cuffs
of blue, red, rose, green, yellow, tan and all white; all
sizes.

Regulation Middies, \$1.00

Made of extra fine galatea, in pretty shades of blue,
tan, rose, yellow, also all white; all sizes.

Charming Middies at \$1.50

Beautifully made middies of Lonsdale Jean, in rose,
green, tan, blue, yellow, red and all white; all sizes.
(Second Floor.)

**Tomorrow Offers an Opportunity to Secure Your
HOT WEATHER NECESSITIES**

Blown Water Tumblers,
cut star pattern.....5c
½-gallon Stone Water
Pitchers; blue tints.....10c
Plain blown Water Tum-
blers, 6 for.....25c
Heavy Colonial Water
Tumblers, 6 for.....25c
7-piece plain blown Water
Sets.....69c

14-oz. Colonial Pressed Iced Tea Tumblers; price, a dozen,
\$1.50

7-piece Colonial style Ice Tea Sets; pressed clear glass; 14-
oz. tumblers; complete.....**\$1.75**

7-piece Ice Tea Sets; sanitary covered jugs and 6 tumblers
to match.....**\$1.75**

13-piece Punch or Lemonade Bowls; large footed bowl and
12 custards to match—complete.....**\$2.75**

7-piece star cut Ice Tea Sets; fancy shaped tumblers;
at.....**\$2.88**

7-piece Blue Bird designs water or Lemonade Sets; heavy
gold lined.....**\$5.75**
(Main Floor.)

MEN—**WE OFFER HUNDREDS OF WELL-MADE****Palm Beach and
Cool Cloth Suits****\$5**

**Hundreds of Palm Beach and Cool
Cloth Suits**, made in the shops of celebrated
manufacturers of men's clothing, are offered at
this low price.

Palm Beach Cloth Suits, made in the pinch-
back and in the regular coat styles, in natural
tan and grays, plain and in fancy stripes. Sizes
33 to 46.

Cool Cloth Suits in different shades of gray;
made in the pinch-back models. Sizes 33 to 44.



Whoever
knows good
tailoring will
quickly buy
more than
one after see-
ing these
suits.
(Third Floor.)

**Seamless
WILTON VELVET RUGS****Monday, \$25.00**

S. Sanford & Son's Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs; size
9x12; fine Oriental designs and colors. (Third Floor.)

**Seamless
CASHMERE WILTON RUGS****Monday, \$39.00**

S. Sanford & Son's Seamless Cashmere Wilton Rugs,
in designs and colors that are copies of Oriental Rugs;
linen fringe on ends; size 9x12. (Third Floor.)

EMPIRE BRUSSELS RUGS**Monday, \$15.00**

Firth Carpet Co. Empire Brussels Rugs, in neat all-over
Persian designs. Made all in one piece. (Third Floor.)

**Seconds of \$12.50 Seamless
CONGOLEUM RUGS****\$4.90**

9x12-ft. We have 58 of these Rugs in this lot.
(Third Floor.)

49 FOOD ITEMS ON LIST FOR SOLDIERS

There are 29 Articles of Clothing for U. S. Men and 90 on the Equipage List.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Supplies for a million men—a year's needs of everything from beef to shoestrings, and from cots to candy—is a measure of the task which Quartermaster-General Sharpe's office has in providing for America's new armies.

Nearly 200,000 tons of fresh beef (397,638,240 pounds) is one item, and besides that there are canned corned beef hash, also among the items.

All told, 243 different items of supplies appear in the Quartermaster-General's list of rations for issue and sale of clothing and of equipage. The figures given here are on the basis of supplying soldiers located in the United States, so give no help in computing additional needs of this country resulting from military participation in the war.

Regular rations of Uncle Sam's soldiers call for a list of 49 items. In it are more than 29,000,000 pounds of coffee, four kinds of tea, and over 25,000 tons of granulated sugar; over 566,000 gallons of cucumber pickles; over 3,800,000 cans of black pepper and cinnamon, cloves, ginger and nutmeg, totaling 372,000 cans; over 480,700,000 pounds of potatoes; over 55,200,000 pounds of onions; over 200,000,000 pounds of flour; besides hard bread; nearly 1,000,000 gallons of cane syrup; lemon and vanilla flavoring extracts; over 8,200,000 pounds of lard; and over 7,300,000 pounds of butter; canned and dried fish, canned vegetables, evaporated apples and peaches, etc.

The variety of fare possible in regular rations is increased by a list of items for sale to soldiers at cost. The sale list totals 165 items, largely foodstuffs, but including also shaving mugs, pencils, pens, pens, shoe polish, letter paper (32,320 quires), 48,350 pipes, 22,320 razors, toilet articles (among which are 148,800 cans of talcum powder and 3720 bottles of toilet water), 11,160 spools of thread, etc.

The foodstuffs in the sale list include canned mushrooms, a variety of canned fruits, vegetables, fish and meats, pickles, maple sirup, ginger

HEARING ON BILL REGULATING SMOKE

Aldermanic Committee to Receive Objections to Measure as Amended.

The Committee on Legislation of the Board of Aldermen will hold a special hearing tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock on the smoke regulation bill. The hearing was granted at the request of the Mayor's Committee on Smoke Abatement, the Civic League, the Women's Committee on Smoke Abatement and the Engineers' Club. The ordinance, as amended, provides that smoke may be emitted from locomotives and smokestacks, for 15 minutes in every hour, instead of six minutes, as heretofore.

This provision, it is declared, would practically make all smoke regulations useless if the emission of smoke for 15 minutes in every hour under the law would make a volume of smoke that would cloud the whole city. There are also declared to be provisions in the bill which act as a detriment to trained engineers.

Those who are strongly opposed to the bill as it now stands contend that smoke abatement can come best through education and efforts based on education, but that it would be a great mistake to allow the law to become so lax in its provisions as is contemplated. Chairman Wyrick has stated that his committee will be glad to hear the objections to the amended bill.

ale, sauces, sausage, 305,000 pints of effervescent water, etc.

Regular articles of clothing are 29 in number. These are figured on initial requirements and upkeep for the first nine months. Here are a few of the items: Belts, 2,000,000; coats, cotton, 2,400,000; coats, woolen, 1,270,000; service hats, 1,825,000; shoe laces, 7,200,000; overcoats, 1,675,000.

Equipage includes 90 articles. Among them are 130,500 axes, 2,450,000 blankets, 23,000 bugles, 1,900,000 cots, 1,440,250 tents of seven kinds, over 1,000,000 gross of buttons, 33,000,300 yards of cotton cloth, etc.

Estimating quantities needed is only a step in the task of supplying an army. Things must be bought—quality tested, contracts made, prices determined, delivery—and then come the problems of transportation, storage and distribution.

This shows a part of the country's great war work, on which thousands of people are daily working "to make the world safe for democracy."

FAMOUS AND BARR CO.

The Best Summer Fiction 1c a Day—in the Circulating Library—Fourth Floor

Cut Flowers—All Kind



All Kinds of Good Straw Hats in This Big Sale

And all from our regular stock. Nothing "bought" specially for this sale; every hat is a "regular" and the variety includes the best styles and qualities of the Summer season. Just in time for the Glorious Fourth, too!

- All \$1.85 Waterproof Straws are now... **\$1.50**
- All \$3 Straws are now... **\$2.35**
- All \$5 Panamas are now... **\$3.95**
- All \$7.50 Balibuntals are now... **\$5.00**
- All \$3.50 to \$5 Bangkoks are now... **\$2.95**

Every good kind is represented, every size is included, and the savings are as unusual as they are timely.

Main Floor, Aisle 8.

Redfern Corsets

Just for Monday \$2.45

Odd lots and broken sizes of fine Redfern Corsets. They are made of rich materials, both plain and fancy, and finished in the best possible way. A big value—If your size is here.

Fifth Floor

Sample Silk Handkerchiefs

A Sale!

For men—Jap and crepe silks—plain white or with fancy borders. Some with initials, special—

15c, 25c and 50c

For women—crepe silks in a big variety of new color effects. Special... 15c

No Mail or Phone Orders. Main Floor, Aisle 8



1800 Washable Ready Tomorrow

\$3, \$4 and \$5 Values
\$2.00

This is the season's greatest sale of Washable Skirts. There will be no doubt of that fact after you see this veritable of white. And when you realize that you can choose any \$3 in the entire assortment for \$2.00, you will have a better idea of what VALUE means when this store emphasizes it.

To be exact—you can choose from plain and fancy girdles, wide and narrow wale piques, polo cloths, basket weaves and a larger variety of novelty fabrics than you have ever seen before. The styles range from the plainly tailored mode to the more fanciful effects—and the sport styles, so great in demand, are abundantly in evidence.

Three Big Groups of Summer

The First—at \$5.98—offers sheer voiles, as cool and as dainty as any woman could wish. Well made, with many a smart touch of trimming and as graceful in style as a Summer frock could possibly be. Very practical—obviously inexpensive at this special price. **\$5.98**

The Second—at \$10—offers in fashion fabric and style. Colors are prominently stripes and printed patterns. Be made today for...

PRICES BLOWN TO PIECES

Get Ready for the 4th!

Come Monday and take advantage of the mightiest Clean-Up Drive ever known. To make a complete clearance of the thousands of 2 and 3 piece Suits and extra Trousers on hand we have gone to the extreme limit in value-giving. The savings are immense and you can't afford to let this opportunity pass to supply your needs for months to come. Act at once!

OUT THEY GO!

Hot Weather Specials
Men's Fine Cool Cloth SUITS at **\$4.75**

Plain or pinched-back in all sizes 33 to 42—Out They Go at \$4.75.

Men's Genuine Palm Beach SUITS at \$5.75

Exceptionally well tailored in newest styles and patterns—now \$5.75.

Men's Fine English Mohair SUITS at \$9.50

Elegant fabrics in pencil stripes and solid colors—34 to 44—now \$9.50.

MEN'S SUITS

\$12 Suits—Out They Go \$7.50

All sizes up to 40 chest, in plain, belted or pinch-back cassimere suits—a rare bargain—

\$15 Suits—Out They Go \$9.50

Newest styles and patterns in fancy worsteds, all-wool cassimeres and snappy Scotchies.

\$20 Suits—Out They Go \$12

Handsomely tailored pure wool worsteds, Scotchies, cassimeres, flannels, chevrons and velours—all sizes.

MEN'S PANTS

\$2 Pants—Out They Go \$1.23

Strong, durable worsteds and cassimeres in neat dark patterns—35 to 50.

\$3 Pants—Out They Go \$1.88

Pretty patterns and colors in a vast selection of worsteds and cassimeres.

\$5 Pants—Out They Go \$2.88

All sizes 28 to 52 in worsteds, cassimeres and shadow-stripe serges.

\$6 Pants—Out They Go \$3.66

Extra quality worsteds, fancy chevrons and all-wool cassimeres.

BOYS' CLOTHES

Boys' All-Wool Serge Suits \$9.75

Genuine all-wool blue serge in newest models; 6 to 17. Out They Go at...

Boys' \$6 Two-Pants Suits \$9.88

Newest novelty mixtures in the wanted patterns and colors. Out They Go at...

Boys' 60c Wash Pants 37c

Broken sizes in choice of stripes or plain tans and grays. Out They Go at...

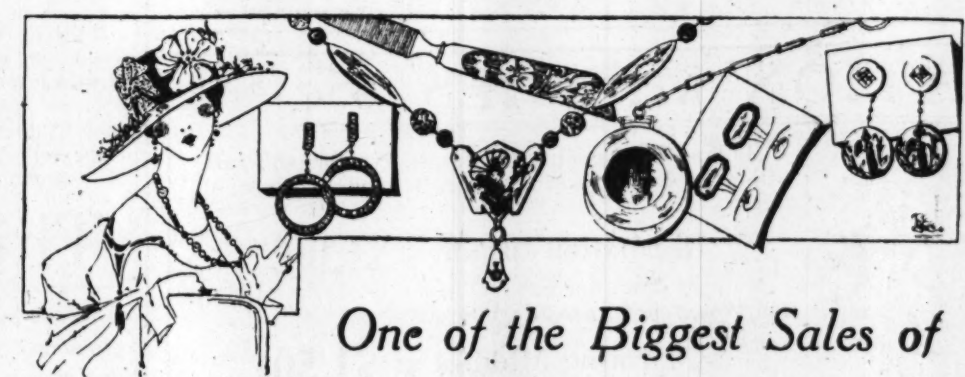


\$4 and \$5 Washable Waists

Will Afford a Splendid Opportunity **\$2.95** for 700 Women Monday at...

A special purchase of 700 of these new, White Waists—and they are numbered among the prettiest styles of the season. French voiles, batistes, organdies and all-over embroideries are the favored materials—and the fashion features include both high and low collars, and trimmings of hand-embroidered designs and fluffy laces. It is not often that Waists of this kind are offered at \$2.95, particularly when every Waist is fresh and new. Sizes 34 to 46.

Third Floor



One of the Biggest Sales of Novelty Jewelry

This Store Has Ever Announced

Thousands of Pieces—All Desirable—Regularly Valued from 75c to \$5—for **50c**

The price tells a large part of the story, but you must see the variety in order to appreciate fully the significance of this event. All the Jewelry Fads and Fancies of the season are included in this purchase, and in view of the fact that there is but one or two articles of a kind.

The Sale Will Begin at 10 O'Clock Monday Morning

This will give everybody an equal opportunity to choose from these splendid assortments. Included are—

Mesh Bags and Purses
Neck Chains
Bead La Vallieres
Silk Ribbon Fobs
Hair Ornaments
Slipper Buckles
Silver Toilet Novelties

Brooches
Bracelets
Girdles
Scarf Pins
Locketts
Cuff Links
Earrings of all kinds

Bar Pins
Tie Clips
Dorines
Hatpins
Coat Chains
Cuff Pins

And hundreds of other articles—all in this sale at 50c each.

Monday—Remember—at 10 O'Clock! A wonderful chance!

Main Floor, Aisle 5

\$45.00 Standard Rotary Sewing Machine

Specially Priced at **\$28.50**

Strictly New—Beautifully Polished Woodwork

180 Singer Sewing Machines, No. 66, 7 drawers... \$35.00
140 New Home Machines—new model, golden oak woodwork... \$28.50
New Eldridge Sewing Machines—ball-bearing, special at \$20.00
Old Machines, floor samples of standard makes, special at \$15.00
All machines guaranteed for ten years and sold on our club plan—a small deposit and balance paid \$1.00 a week.
A sewing stand free with every machine sold Monday.
Fifth Floor

For Home and Garden

And There's Many a Good Saving in This Long List of Useful Things.

\$9.95 4-ft. bent wood Lawn Benches... \$2.95
\$6.75 full size 4-passenger Lawn Swings... \$4.95
90c canvas back Folding Steamer Chairs... \$2.50
\$4.50 5-ft. Porch Swings, complete with chains... \$3.00
\$1.20 2-qt. Peerless Ice Cream Freezers... \$1.00
\$2.70 3-qt. Peerless Ice Cream Freezers... \$2.10
\$3.30 4-qt. Peerless Ice Cream Freezers... \$2.70
Wireless Cookers, a complete line of well-known makes now being demonstrated, prices \$9.50 to... \$28.50
\$2.95 full-size closely-woven Hammocks, assorted colors... \$2.20
\$5.95 10-ft. sectional 3-ply Sprinkling Hose... \$4.50
Screen Doors, one large lot, slightly imperfect, while they last, one-half price... \$1.50
\$19.95 Leonard Porcelain Lined Refrigerators... \$14.50
\$18.45 Leonard White Enamel Lined Refrigerators, side door, while they last... \$12.95
\$27.45 Leonard White Enamel Lined Refrigerators, side door, while they last... \$23.95
\$3.75 1-qt. Thermos Bottles, nickel-plated case... \$2.50
\$2.50 Lunch Kits, complete with Vacuum Bottle... \$2.10
Picnic Teaspoons, white metal, per dozen... \$2.40
Picnic Tablespoons, white metal, per dozen... \$2.40
Picnic Table Forks, 1/2 dozen... \$2.40
Picnic Table Knives, 1/2 dozen... \$2.40
Utility Slicer Knives for cutting meats and bread... \$1.50
60c Rubber Bath Sprays... \$1.50
Electric Irons, all sizes, priced \$1.25 to... \$5.50
Electric Toasters, well-known makes, priced \$2.50 to... \$5.50
Electric Grills, well-known makes, priced \$5.50 to... \$7.50
Electric Refrigerators and Coffee Urns, priced \$9.50 to... \$19.50
60c Rubber Bath Sprays... \$1.50
\$12.25 14-in. Victor Lawn Mowers... \$9.95
\$12.25 14-in. Victor Lawn Mowers... \$9.95
\$12.45 16-in. May Queen Lawn Mowers... \$9.95
90c Galvanized Grass Catchers, adjustable... \$4.50
60c Brass Fountain Lawn Sprayers, large size... \$3.50
60c Window Screens, adjustable, 34x37 size... \$3.50
60c 8-qt. Galvanized Sprinkling Cans... \$1.50
Serving Trays, wood rims, square and oval shapes, assorted patterns, priced 90c to... \$2.50
\$1.95 All-metal Home Recipe, large size... \$1.45
Picnic Lunch Sets, complete with plates, salad dishes and spoons... \$5.50
Picnic Plates, either wood or pulp, per dozen... \$2.50
Picnic Tablecloth and Napkin Lunch Sets... \$1.50
Wax Paper for wrapping lunches, per roll... \$2.50
Picnic Paper Napkins, 100 for... \$2.50
Picnic Paper Table Cover... \$1.50
Paper Sanitary Towels, in rolls, per roll... \$1.50
Picnic Lemonade Straws, 100 in box, per box... \$1.50

Basement Gallery

Auto Supplies Join in



Keystone Non-Skid Cases at 35% Off List Price

All new and from fresh stock. Sold mileage guarantee at these low prices.

Size	List Price
30x3	\$12.80
30x3 1/2	\$16.00
32x3 1/2	\$19.45
33x4	\$27.15
34x4	\$27.95

Couples Casings—Second

30x3 Non-Skid... \$2.80
30x3 1/2 Plain... \$3.45
30x3 1/2 Non-Skid... \$3.45

Hamilton Perfection Red

30x3... \$2.80
30x3 1/2... \$3.45
32x3 1/2... \$3.75
33x4... \$5.01
34x4... \$7.25

Halliday Ford Shock Absorbers, set of

Old Sol Spotlights, No. 70, with rear... \$1.00
Twitchell Air Gauge... \$1.00
Champion X Spark Plugs, 1/2-inch... \$1.00
Adjustable G. Wrenches—with 1/4-inch... \$1.00

Hand Operated Auto Horns, \$2.45

Ford Rubber Mats...

5-Day Auto Clocks, rim wind—black...

Auto Eye Shields, light weight with...

Ford Seat Covers—waterproof material...

pleta. For touring cars, \$4.95—run...

Havoline Oil, light, medium or heavy...

Havoline Motor Grease, 5-lb. pail...

Havoline Auto Soap, 5-lb. pail...

Treadfiller—for repairing casing cuts...

Hand Operated Auto Horns, \$2.45

Ford Rubber Mats...

5-Day Auto Clocks, rim wind—black...

Auto Eye Shields, light weight with...

Ford Seat Covers—waterproof material...

pleta. For touring cars, \$4.95—run...

Havoline Oil, light, medium or heavy...

Havoline Motor Grease, 5-lb. pail...

Havoline Auto Soap, 5-lb. pail...

Treadfiller—for repairing casing cuts...

Hand Operated Auto Horns, \$2.45

Ford Rubber Mats...

5-Day Auto Clocks, rim wind—black...

Auto Eye Shields, light weight with...

Ford Seat Covers—waterproof material...

pleta. For touring cars, \$4.95—run...

Havoline Oil, light, medium or heavy...

Havoline Motor Grease, 5-lb. pail...

Havoline Auto Soap, 5-lb. pail...

Treadfiller—for repairing casing cuts...

Section—Basement

Beginning Monday This Store Will Close at 5 O'Clock Daily Except Saturday

FAMOUS AND BARR CO.



Summer Skirts Will Be the 4th of July Sale

Those who prefer plain white will find plenty—and those who like the novelty prints—the little stripes, checks, plaids and figures—will have an equal opportunity for satisfaction. There are so many skirts in this sale and the styles are so varied that every desire will find its exact counterpart.

The sale price—\$2.00—is often less than the materials would cost by the yard—and the woman who realizes the usefulness of these practical and dressy styles will wisely provide for many days to come. All sizes up to 36-inch waist measure—and assurance of complete satisfaction.

\$3, \$4 and
\$5 Values
\$2.00

Dresses at Three Low Prices

Those that are a bit more elaborated to a greater extent in voiles and linings—some with They could not **\$10**

The Third—at \$15—offers a variety of charming little frocks for all summer occasions. Gingham, voiles, linens and combinations—braided and embroidered and trimmed in the most delightful, summery ways. Many colors to choose from—and sizes for all. Specially featured at **\$15**

Third Floor

and Sporting Goods Monday Sale

Ready for the glorious Fourth—for the auto trip—the camp—the fishing trip—the out-of-door sports! And a big stock like this always has a lot of unusual things to offer. The prices prove it!

Auto Flag Sets—5 allied nations, with holder, Wizard Body Polish, quart can, 85c
Nibas Carbon Remover, pt., 75c, half-pint, 38c
Atlas Red Beliners, 30x3, \$1.48—30 and 32 32x3, \$1.65
Atlas Red Beliners, 31, 32, 33 and 34x4, \$1.98
Mohair Top Dressing, pint can, 48c
Twombly Auto Tire Pump—operated by foot, \$3.45

For Golf

F. & B. Special Golf Clubs, Drivers, Brassies and Irons, full and three-quarter sizes; special at **\$1.10**
Caddy Bags, 35x5 inches, of heavy canvas, \$3.75 value **\$2.98**
Sunday Golf Bags; white or brown, with ball pocket **70c**
Golf Balls, sinkers and floaters **35c**

For Tennis

Box Tennis Rackets. Selected ash frames, with walnut throat-piece—reel and natural gut stringing—double centers. Special at **\$2.15**
Tennis Rackets, full size—ash frames. Seconds of \$3 and \$2.50 models **\$1.19**
Racket Covers—of waterproof material. 85c
Championship Tennis Balls; each **35c**
Tennis Nets, 36x3 ft.—canvas bound **\$1.48**

For Fishing

Jointed Steel Casting Rods, with cork grasp and nickel-plated reel seat—5, 5½ and 6 feet long, **\$1.38**
Casting Reel, nickel-plated with sliding click and drag **95c**
Hard Braided Silk Casting Line; 18-lb. test, 25-yard spool **43c**
Rush Tango and Crab Wiggler Baits **65c**

Morris Canoes

A complete line of the popular models—caneled in various colors. 16 and 17 ft. Canoes, **\$52.00 to \$66.50.**

Second Floor

\$42.50 Axminster Rugs

Monday
Special **\$34.75**
for

9x12 size—woven without seams—in Oriental, medallion and small all-over designs.

\$25.00 Velvet Rugs, \$21.00

9x12 size—in an exceptionally good line of patterns.

\$35.00 Wilton Velvet Rugs, \$27.50

9x12 size—seamless. Two of the best standard makes—in many beautiful Oriental, floral and small all-over designs.

\$21.00 Brussels Rugs, \$16.75

9x12 size—woven without seams—in attractive floral and small all-over designs. Slightly imperfect.

Fourth Floor

\$3.50 to \$5.00
Lace Curtains
Monday, **\$3.00**
a pair..

Many new designs in Brussels net, Saxony, French cable net, marquise, Egyptian and novelty Lace Curtains. Five to 40 pairs of a kind, in white, cream and ecru.

Tennessee Red Cedar Chests

63 new designs—various Period designs—also bird's-eye maple, fumed oak, golden oak, walnut, mahogany and cedar finish. Special values, **\$6.50 to \$27.50**

Awnings—Special

For windows and doors—made of blue and white awning stripes—mounted on solid iron frames—with cord and fixtures—36 inches wide and 50 inches deep. **\$1.90**

Porch Shades

To keep the porch cool and shady: 7 ft. 8 in. long, and in the following widths and Special prices:

4-ft. **\$2.35** 8-ft. **\$4.50**
5-ft. **\$2.98** 10-ft. **\$6.25**
6-ft. **\$3.50** 12-ft. **\$7.50**

Fourth Floor

Basement Economy Store

Offers These Smart New

Summer Wash Frocks

at the
Special
Price of **\$3.89**



Cool and dainty in a wide variety of attractive styles, of voiles, rice cloths, linens and gingham, in stripes, figured effects and pretty color combinations. A splendid value considering that styles and materials like these are not often priced so low.

Wash Suits, \$6.75

Values to \$10

Cool and dressy in just the styles that are so popular this Summer, of white gabardine and linene, in white, pink and blue. Sizes for women and misses.

Basement Economy Store

New Wash Skirts

\$1 to \$1.50
Values **89c**

Many styles of gabardines, piques, corded materials and fancy weaves, with pockets, wide belts and full backs.

Basement Economy Store

Silk Jersey Coats

Comfortable and dressy—with large collar, pockets and belt, in white, rose, green, pink and blue. Specially priced **\$9.95**

So Dainty and Cool Are These

Women's \$3.85 Georgette Blouses

Very
Exceptional
Values at **\$2.95**

Indeed, a fortunate purchase resulting through an overstocked manufacturer wishing to dispose of his surplus stock.

Scores of dainty styles, two as here illustrated of splendid Georgette crepe, well made and perfect fitting. Some have embroidered fronts or lace insertions, others are plain tailored with neat hemstitching. All with big square or round collars and long sleeves. In white, flesh, Nile, maize, peach, gold, gray and chartreuse. Sizes 36 to 44.

No approvals—no mail orders—no phone orders—no exchanges—all sales final.

Basement Economy Store



Decided Savings—Extraordinary Values in This Sale of

White Banded Sailors



Offered
Monday
at **\$1.00**

Several hundred of these splendid white cushion-brim banded sailors. Some with satin crowns neatly

trimmed with cockade and tailored bows of grosgrain ribbon. Ten different styles from which to choose, all in the season's most popular styles. These hats represent savings that are seldom offered at this time of year on hats that will afford you much service during the warm weather.

Basement Economy Store

Bed Sheets, 89c

90x90—seamless, of cotton sheeting—limit 4 to a customer.

Women's Patent and Kid Pumps

And Strap Sandals, with high or low heels, also some High Shoes in button or lace style; broken lots of \$3.00 and \$4.00 kinds, at **\$1.95**

2500 Men's Summer Shirts

In One Big 4th

of July Sale at

(2 for \$1.50)

77c

Brand-new Shirts—some with laundered neckbands—others with collars attached—and still others in the sport style. The materials are madras cloths, soisettes, percales and Jap crepes—in a big variety of stripes, checks, plaids and plain white effects. All sizes from 13½ to 17. Sport styles 13½ to 16½.

These Shirts are equal in quality to many of the usual \$1 and \$1.25 kinds.

They'll be ready Monday in one of the best sales for men that the Basement Economy Store has announced in many moons.

Displayed in Seventh St. Window.

Basement Economy Store



TOWN OF DRYDALE, MO., IS 100 PER CENT WET

Every Building in Place Across River From Leavenworth, Kan., a Liquor Establishment.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 30.—Leavenworth wants to be "dry," as the State law provides, but it is sorely afflicted with Drydale, whose name belies the character of the town that crowds itself against the east end of the bridge across the Missouri River here.

Drydale stands at the head of the column as having the highest percentage of wetness of any town in the world. Every house there is the domicile either of a retail grocery or a wholesale business in liquor. The main commodity is beer.

The bulk of Drydale's business flows from Leavenworth and its near neighbors. Among the customers of the liquor concerns are many of the 2000 residents of the National Military Home here. Not infrequently the police, with their red patrol wagon, kept convenient at this end of the bridge, pick up more than a score of these veterans returning from the Missouri river and assist them home. The police pick up scores of other men, but that fact does not point so strong a moral as do the inebriated war veterans, who are popular at Drydale only so long as their small pension is with them.

Every saloon in Drydale has a rigid rule against singing and dancing. The explanation of this is that there is no time for any such diversion. The liquor men find it necessary to devote every minute to the selling of drinks across the three counters with which each place is equipped and against which, especially from early evening until closing time, drinkers are jammed. There usually is a reserve force of drinkers waiting for vacancies at the bar.

WILL DECIDE COLISEUM FUTURE

Stockholders to Elect Directors at Meeting, July 13.

A meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Coliseum Co. will be held July 13, at the offices in the Coliseum Building, for the election of a board of directors and to determine whether the company shall formally retire from business. The stockholders will also decide what action, if any, will be taken with respect to the leasehold of the company, as notice of the forfeiture of it has already been given by the lessor.

ARBITRATION INVOKED IN CORPORATION ROW

State Law Resorted To to Settle Dispute Among Newberry Electric Stockholders.

Statutory arbitration as a short and inexpensive cut to the settlement of the controversy has been invoked by W. S. Dennison, a minority stockholder and former vice president and manager of the Newberry Electric Co., and F. E. Newberry, president and majority stockholder of the company.

Thomas T. Paustler, lawyer, David L. Gray of Price, Waterhouse & Co., public accountants, and J. L. Johnson, president of the German Savings Institution are sitting as a board of arbitrators. They are hearing the testimony in the case, and their proceedings in this respect are similar to those of a court of record. They have the power to issue subpoenas, compel the production of books and papers, and swear witnesses.

It has been agreed by both sides that Newberry will buy Dennison's stock in the company at the price fixed by the arbitrators. There will be no expensive litigation, no appeals, and it is expected a decision will be agreed upon within a week. About \$15,000 is involved in the controversy.

The Missouri statutes provide for arbitration of disputes, and prescribe the rules under which the boards of arbitration shall sit and hear evidence and render opinions. The submission of any controversy to arbitration, under the provisions of the statutes, is no bar to subsequent litigation, but in the Dennison-Newberry controversy both sides have agreed there shall be no appeal. Loomis C. Johnson represents Dennison and Eugene N. Angert represents Newberry.

Before arbitration was agreed upon there were threats of recidivism and other suits by Dennison to enforce what he considered his rights in the Newberry company. This is the only case submitted to statutory arbitration in St. Louis for many years.

July 4 a Holiday at Workhouse. Superintendent H. N. Morgan of the city workhouse, is arranging a holiday entertainment for his prisoners July 4. Work will be knocked off for that day and the indoor sports will consist of lemonade drinking, a pie-eating contest and vandeville entertainment by a volunteer company from the outside.

ANNOUNCING

Food Conservation —With Gas.

Lectures and Demonstrations

by

Misses Lucile Bell
and May Leighton

of the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Missouri, in Collaboration With the Women's Central Committee on Food Conservation

Monday and Tuesday
July 2nd and 3rd

At 10 A. M. Each Day

Food conservation is the topic of the hour. Every housewife is vitally interested and eager to get into the work. Misses Bell and Leighton are Government experts. They will teach you what you have always wanted to learn—about canning—drying—the cold pack process.

On Monday will be demonstrated the canning of fruits and vegetables by the famous "cold pack" method. Tuesday will be devoted to the making of the famous "war bread."

For these demonstrations only the most modern gas appliances for practical cooking, steaming, scalding and drying will be employed.

DO NOT FORGET THE DATES

Monday and Tuesday, July 2d and 3d, 10 a. m.

THE PLACE

The Laclede Gas Light Co.

Olive at Eleventh

YOU Are Invited.



and Barr Co.

JUST SIXTH AND SEVENTH

3 in Cash
Accepted. Largest Distributors of Merchandise at Retail in Missouri or the West.

MODERN BATTLE TACTICS EXPLAINED BY OFFICER JUST FROM FRANCE

Continued From Page 2B.

light at all. In the second place, there was a certain want of standardization about the length of time the fuses would burn. Nominally these fuses burned for ten seconds before the bomb exploded. Well, if you threw the bomb too soon there was plenty of time for your opponent to pick it up and throw it back. (Laughter.) And if you waited too long, you prejudiced your own chances of ever being able to throw it at all. (Laughter.)

Some Wicked Trench Bombs.
However, we have now a considerable number of types of very excellent bombs, one, commonly called the cricket ball, an oval shaped bomb, automatic and very safe to work. It consists of a bomb that will fit into the hand like a small coconut, down

the side of it is an arrangement rather like a pump handle, which, if you let go will spring up and let loose a striker which lights a fuse inside. So long as the bomb is held firmly in the hand gripping the pump handle nothing happens. The moment you throw it, up goes the pump handle and the bomb explodes in five seconds.

The other extraordinary type of bomb, or grenade to use the correct term, is what we call the policeman's truncheon, which explodes on impact. You simply hurl it and on striking the ground or your opponent it explodes. You have got to be careful with it, especially in a trench, because if you are not and should hit the back of the trench behind you it explodes just as efficiently there as it would later on. (Laughter.) And the tail of it—the tail end is also provided with long streamers to keep the tail up and head down as the bomb descends, and you have to be extremely careful that one of the tails of the streamers doesn't catch in your equipment.

ICE-MINT ENDS FOOT MISERY

Here's Quick Relief for Sore, Tired, Aching, Swollen, Burning Feet, Painful Corns and Callouses.

Just a Touch Stops Soreness. Instantly the Feet Feel Cool, Easy and Comfortable. Try It!

Here's real foot-comfort for you at last. Say good-bye to your old corn salve, liquids, plasters and other dope. The modern way—the sure way—to end foot troubles is by the use of Ice-Mint—a creamy, pleasant, snow-white preparation, whose medicinal ingredients are imported from Japan, where the people have the finest, healthiest little feet in the world.

Rub a little Ice-Mint upon any tender, aching corn or callous. Instantly the soreness disappears and a delightful, cooling, soothing feeling is imparted to the skin. In a short time the corn or callous will loosen and may be lifted off easily with the fingers. No rubbing. If

your poor, tired, aching, swollen, burning feet ever feel the magic touch of Ice-Mint they will feel so cool and comfortable that you will sigh with relief. It's grand. It's glorious. New shoes or long hours of standing have no terrors for the friends of Ice-Mint. Resolve to end your foot misery today. Do not neglect these poor, tired, burning, corn-plagued feet any longer, for here is real "foot-joy" for you at last.

No matter what you have tried or how many times you have been disappointed, Ice-Mint will give you just the relief and satisfaction that you have been longing for. Try it! Ask at any drug store today for a small jar of Ice-Mint. It costs little and acts so quickly and gently; it seems like magic. You'll say so yourself—ADVERTISING.

ment as you throw it and bring the bomb back at you.

The next weapon is the trench mortar. That is a weapon that has really developed more than anything else. It is a very simple weapon, very cheap to construct, and has been very largely used to supplement artillery work, and it does it very well, in certain types of work, because, as I say, it is not an elaborate weapon like a gun. It looks more like an old piece of rain-pipe set up on end than anything else. It is very cheap, because it is just as simple to shoot a sixty pound bomb out of a trench mortar across "No Man's Land," perhaps two or three hundred yards, as it is to fire a sixty pound shell from an elaborate piece of machinery four or five miles away. You save your charge every time.

Trench Mortar Improvements.
Also, the trench mortar is very hard to knock out, for the reason that it is cocked up almost vertical. The result is, as the charge goes very nearly straight up in the air you can afford to sink the mortar into a pit quite deep down, ten or fifteen feet. The bomb goes straight up in the air, curves over and drops into the enemy's trench, and, as I say, it is very difficult to locate the mortar or knock it out with artillery, because it is not on the surface of the ground but fifteen feet below. The trench mortar is being elaborated a good deal now. We have one trench mortar now which will fire, I think, twenty bombs a minute, and I have seen seven or eight of these bombs in the air, at once. It deposits bombs in a row along the enemy's parapet with a very disintegrating effect.

There is also what we might call an expended form of the trench mortar to which the Germans are addicted. The minenwerfer or torpedo thrower. They throw a thing which we call an aerial torpedo, or sausage. When we were in the trenches at Loos, we had the Hohenloern redoubt opposite to us. They had very large mine throwers. The charge used to go up in the air, circle over our heads, turn somewhat

and drop down, where after an interval of five seconds, it exploded with sufficient force to destroy at least one traverse and possibly two. It was a very peculiar affair probably five feet high. The one redeeming feature of this weapon, you consider, was that it would go high in the air, curve over and drop down, and, as I say, it was an exhilarating pastime trying to dodge it. (Laughter.) Although the game presented certain complications when played by large numbers of persons and in one trench, especially, when there was a difference of opinion as to where the thing was going to fall.

The Flame Projector.
Next we come to the use of gas, or flame projectors. Gas when first used was undoubtedly the most dreadful weapon. The first time it was employed on the battlefield was against the Canadians and French—the results were absolutely horrible. Chlorine gas was employed, and, as you know, it attacks the membranes inside the lungs, and the blood, which is passed through the lungs, and is purified by oxygen in the lungs, can no longer be purified, and the result was to throw a frightful strain on the heart, with the result that the men died after 48 hours of the most frightful agony, laboring for breath, of heart failure. Now gas has become more or less a back number for two reasons. The first reason is that everybody is now provided with very adequate anti-gas appliances, gas helmets, and so on.

In that connection I hope you will pardon me if I don't tell you the story about a gas mask. We had in our neighborhood, a General who was particularly anxious to enforce the rule that every man must have his gas helmet always about him ready to put on. The gas helmets are worn in small khaki bags, or a sack, outside every thing so a man can pull it out and put it on at once. The General announced one morning his intention of going around the trenches and making quite sure every man had his gas helmet. But, on the way, it was pointed out that he had not his own helmet. However, he remedied that discrepancy by borrowing the gas helmet of the nearest junior officer.

A General's Description.
When he got to the front line, he encountered a private soldier, with no gas helmet, and the General who was very anxious to see that this sort of thing did not occur again, turned and sent for the man's Sergeant and the officers responsible. When they were gathered around he told them what he thought of them for allowing this man to go without his gas helmet, and then, with a magnificent gesture, he said, "Take my helmet. But to be quite sure you know how to adjust this helmet, let me see you put it on." And the man, with trembling fingers opened the sack and pulled out a very dirty pair of socks. (Laughter.)

However, gentlemen, I fear this is a digression; but that is one of the reasons gas has become a back number. (Owing to the precautions taken against it, it is more annoying now than dangerous. To attack your enemy by gas means that you may have to wait for days in order to get the wind just right. The only kind of a wind straight behind you blowing three or four miles an hour. As you can imagine, it is extremely bad for the morale of troops who have been screwed up for taking the offensive, to have to hang up for a week waiting for the wind to change.)

As for flame projectors, I have never actually seen them in operation. They are rather limited in scope. Worked by two men, one carries the reservoir and generator and the other a sort of hose-pipe arrangement with which he squirts flame at his opponent. I understand these flame projectors have not got a range of more than 25 or 30 yards, so if you happen to be 31 yards away from a flame projector outfit stopped every time. But I think quite apart from everything else as regards the question of gas and flame projectors, I think they have got to be abolished once and for all when this war is over. (Applause.)

Some Defensive Armor.
Just a word on this question of defensive armor. We have the steel helmet, introduced a year or so ago. They are a very simple affair, but they are a step in the right direction. They stop shell splinters, shrapnel bullets and turn aside rifle bullets so long as they are not at close range. They were very unpopular when adopted. They were heavy and unbecoming, and the men were extremely reluctant and refused to use them. They were not worn at their belt; wash in them—in fact, put them to any domestic purpose whatever, but they would not wear them. I always remember one day I met one of my men being carried down from the trench on a stretcher with a bad wound in the head, and I asked him how he got it, and he said, "All along of them new helmets." I asked for details and it appeared that this man had been hit on the head by the hose of a shell with the result that his steel helmet had been driven into his head and inflicted a rather nasty scalp wound, and although I pointed out to him that if it hadn't been for his helmet he wouldn't have had a head at all, he persisted in blaming the helmet for the whole thing. (Laughter.)

But of course the great defensive armor in this war has been the tank. Last year at the battle of the Somme our chief objective was a ridge of ground with a chain of almost impregnable forts, and although we fought up and up that hill—every time the first assault was launched the men went up—still the German machine gun men came up from their dugouts and mowed down our men. And then at last, up the hill one September morning, came this monster impervious to shrapnel bullets and even light field guns. They got to the top of the hill, got astraddle the German trenches, or sea down on machine gun emplacements, with the result that the place was captured.

Description of Tank.
By the way, there are extremely good moving pictures of the tanks in action, officially taken, and as soon as released I hope you take the chance to go and see them if you can, because they are really wonderful pictures. They give you an extraordinarily good idea of what a tank can do. Roughly speaking they are about the length of an ordinary Pullman car; from a side view they are diamond shaped, and they move along on tracks, two parallel tracks, which, as it were, lay down two parallel roads and pick them up behind, and down in front again. They go through shell

holes; they knock down walls; so across wire, brush, wood, ford streams, practically nothing stops them except a very heavy mud.

There are two types officially known as male and female. The only visible difference is the male is rather larger and is supplied with quick-firing guns as well as machine guns. Now, as regards the tank itself, whether it is a mere weapon of surprise or whether it is going to develop into a great land dreadnought, so that in future we shall see land battles by enormous iron armor clads, is a matter of pure speculation which we can not enter into here, but I think you will admit it is a very interesting speculation.

I see in the paper tonight the new drive which is taking place between the Loos and Arras that the tanks are again in operation, and I think it is extremely probable that they are new tanks of a larger and improved pattern. So much, gentlemen, for the weapons evolved by this war.

Now, if you allow me, I should like to take a few minutes, in conclusion, to try to describe for you a battle-ground from my own experience.

An ordinary battle attack takes place now, as you know, on an extremely wide front, say 10 or 15 miles. It is supported on either flank by other attacks, in fact, at the battle of Loos in 1915 we attacked over a 10-mile front, but we were supported by attacks all around on the whole western front—

70 or 80 miles—so as to disguise the true objective attack, or where the real attack was being made. As regards preliminaries: You can imagine the amount of preparation required for a battle of that magnitude—the rehearsing, the fitting together of the various arms of the service.

Limited Objectives Necessary.
In framing operation orders nowadays experience has taught our Generals and our staffs to keep in mind three things—first, the necessity of what is called a limited objective, or, if you like, a series of limited objectives. In the battle of Loos, which was what you might call an experimental battle, our orders were to get forward as far as we possibly could.

The extent to which an attack can get forward depends very largely on the degree of resistance encountered, and if the resistance varies at different points, the attack will get further forward at some points than at others. Our own division attacked in the center and found the barbed wire very well cut. After encountering no particular opposition we got forward perhaps two miles. The division on our right, probably the finest in the army at that time, never started at all. The wire had never been cut for them. They made most magnificent efforts time and again, only to be mowed down by machine guns. The result was that at the end of the

Continued on Next Page.

Nuxated Iron Makes Strong, Vigorous, Iron Men and Beautiful Healthy, Rosy-Cheeked Women

Dr. Howard James, late of the Manhattan State Hospital of New York and Formerly Assistant Physician Brooklyn State Hospital, says:

"Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. A patient of mine remarked to me after having been on a six weeks' course of Nuxated Iron, 'Say, Doctor, that stuff is like magic.'"



"If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can walk or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of Nuxated Iron three times a day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength and see how much you have gained. From my own experience I can assure you that Nuxated Iron is such a valuable remedy that it should be kept in every hospital and

SALE OF HOT WEATHER NEEDS

We Give and Redeem Eagle Stamps

Sale of Notions
10c Snap Fasteners 2 doz. 5c
10c Shinola Shoe Polish 2 for 11c
5c Shoe Laces, 24-inch 25c
Kings' Machine Thread, all num- 3 pair 5c
bers, doz. lengths

ST. LOUIS BARGAIN CENTER
Penny and Gentles
BROADWAY & MORGAN ST.

5c TO 19c RIBBONS
1000 yards of Ribbons, worth up to 15c a yard; moires, crepes, satins, grosgrains; per yard..... 24c
35c White Moire Ribbons; wide white, also many beautiful colors; 18 inch Perlan flowered Ribbons; yard..... 11c

\$1.25 Gowns
Muslin or crepe Gowns, slip-over style, daintily trimmed; some made Empire style.
88c

4th of July Specials
Women's \$3 Sport Suits \$1.88
Stunning new two-piece Sport Suits; come in white with large collar, belt and pockets of various colors; sizes 16 years to 44 bust

Another Shipment Porch Screens
Japanese Bamboo Porch Screens, complete with mesh and pulleys; 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. long; green stained.
\$1.75
10 ft. wide, 8 ft. long; green stained.
\$2.25

Peiticoats
Women's Muslin, slip-over style, open or closed; neatly trimmed with tucks and embroidery.
\$1.00 25c

\$2.50 Tub Skirts
Extra Size
31 to 40 waistbands, in many different styles of white gaberdine, wide-welt plique, honeycomb, Russian, slip-on cord, Shepherd checks and gray jeans.

\$7.50 Taffeta Skirts
Dressy Silk Taffeta Skirts, splendid range of Summer styles including genuine Fofos and plain taffetas.
\$4.98
Women's Bathing Caps 19c, 25c & 50c
Women's Bathing Shoes 25c & 50c

White Shoes for the 4th
Women's \$3.50 White Canvas Boots, lace effect; easy fitting lasts; covered heels; all sizes; at
\$2.48

White Shoes for the 4th
Growing Girls' \$1.75 White Canvas Mary Jane Slippers; white soles and heels; all sizes.
\$1.00
Women's \$2.00 White Canvas Pumps and two-strap Slippers; covered heels.
\$1.49
Girls' White Canvas Button Shoes; white soles and heels; sizes 8 1/2 to 2.
\$1.00
Girls' \$1.75 White Canvas Mary Jane Slippers; ribbons bows; at \$1.20 and \$1.25
Boys' Serviceable Button Shoes; broad toes; sizes 1 to 6, at \$1.00; sizes 7 to 13 1/2, at \$1.69

Underwear BOUGHT AT AUCTION
At Less Than 50c on the \$
Men's \$1.00 and \$1.50 Shirts
Broken sizes, soft and laundered cuffs, including White Shirts; regular \$1 and \$1.50 values; Monday only.
39c
Underwear
Men's 45c Shirts or Drawers, white or ecru, including genuine Fofos Knit and French Balbriggan; broken sizes.
24c
Union Suits
Men's \$1 and \$1.25 Union Suits, nainsook and knit, short sleeves or long sleeves; 5 1/2 length; long 59c
Union Suits
Boys' 35c Union Suits, nainsook and knit, short sleeves, knee length, closedrotch.
21c

500 Lawn Mowers at Less Than Factory Cost

These must go—so here's your chance to save money on a high-grade self-sharpening and ball-bearing Lawn Mower, bought before the advance in prices, which enables us to offer them to you at much less than any other store in St. Louis. We ask you to see them before making your selection elsewhere. No phone orders taken.

\$1.89 Screen Doors, Like Cut, 79c
\$8 Garden Hose
Guaranteed H. & S. 3/4 inch wire wrapped, high-grade rubber, with couplings; 25 ft. long; special.
\$4.19
\$4.25 Gasoline Stoves
4 burner special.
\$3.19

\$5 Lawn Mowers \$3.19
12-inch steel self-sharpening blades and ball bearings.
\$6 Lawn Mowers \$3.39
14-inch steel self-sharpening blades and ball bearings.
\$6.50 Lawn Mowers \$4.19
16-inch steel self-sharpening blades and ball bearings.

\$1.25 Lawn Mowers 69c
12-inch steel self-sharpening blades and ball bearings.
\$1.25 Lawn Mowers 69c
12-inch steel self-sharpening blades and ball bearings.

White Milan Cushion Brim Hats, \$1.95
The Hats in this sale are fresh from the factory. Trade of the white Milan in several new styles, trimmed with ribbons, bands and bows; all have the cushion brim.
\$1.95

WASH GOODS BARGAIN SECTION
1000 remnants of Black and Fancy Velvets and Lawns, on sale Monday, per yard.
6c
12 1/2 Percales, dress and shirting styles.
8c
15c Apron Ginghams, equal to Amoskings.
10c
25c Dress Ginghams, 12 inches wide.
15c
35c Printed Velvets, also black and white.
19c

Organdie
36 inches wide; 36 inch sheer quality; remnants up to yards; 25c value; each yard.
10c
25c CREPE
White Crepe for kimono and underwear; 36 inch wide; special sale price, per yard.
12 1/2c
Heavy Russian cord, piques, 26 inches wide; different size welts; yard.
25c
BATH TOWELS
For hot-weather use; samples; large sizes; white or colored; stripes or stripes Turkish Towels at.....
39c

Wall Paper
30-inch Out Wall Papers, in all colors, special for Monday and Tuesday; sold with borders to match, per roll.
7 1/2c-16c
Positively the largest assortment of white blank papers in the city; most every conceivable design and coloring; sold with borders, per roll, 7 1/2c. 4 1/2c. 1c.

Embroideries
Another Big Sample Strip Sale—Lengths 1 to 6 Yards.
45-inch Flouncings; 27-inch, 11-inch and down to 1-inch Edgings and Insertions; made of the sheer Swiss lawn, with and without canter; worth 3c to 75c yard.
25c, 15c, 10c, 5c

Children's 65c Hats
Latest styles in Boys' Hats; all new goods; at
39c

Boys' \$2.49 Wash Suits
Choice of our stock of Boys' Wash Suits, prices up to \$2.49, at
\$1.10

50c Felt Linoleum
A large assortment of W. J. Sloane's Pro Line Floor Coverings, in hardwood, fancy block or tile effects; cut from roll as many yards as desired; big bargain Monday, square yard.
29c

Cork Linoleum
Large assortment of mill remnants genuine Cork Linoleum comes four ways: 12 inch, 18 inch, 24 inch, 36 inch; square yard.
49c

Linoleum Rugs
W. J. Sloane's Pro Line Felt Rugs; sizes 2x12, 3x12, 4x12, 5x12, 6x12, 7x12, 8x12, 9x12, 10x12, 11x12, 12x12; in one piece, no seam.
\$6.98

Inlaid Linoleum
New shipment of genuine Inlaid Linoleum just received; 12 inch wide; 18 inch wide; 24 inch wide; 36 inch wide; 48 inch wide; 60 inch wide; 72 inch wide; 84 inch wide; 96 inch wide; 108 inch wide; 120 inch wide; 132 inch wide; 144 inch wide; 156 inch wide; 168 inch wide; 180 inch wide; 192 inch wide; 204 inch wide; 216 inch wide; 228 inch wide; 240 inch wide; 252 inch wide; 264 inch wide; 276 inch wide; 288 inch wide; 300 inch wide; 312 inch wide; 324 inch wide; 336 inch wide; 348 inch wide; 360 inch wide; 372 inch wide; 384 inch wide; 396 inch wide; 408 inch wide; 420 inch wide; 432 inch wide; 444 inch wide; 456 inch wide; 468 inch wide; 480 inch wide; 492 inch wide; 504 inch wide; 516 inch wide; 528 inch wide; 540 inch wide; 552 inch wide; 564 inch wide; 576 inch wide; 588 inch wide; 600 inch wide; 612 inch wide; 624 inch wide; 636 inch wide; 648 inch wide; 660 inch wide; 672 inch wide; 684 inch wide; 696 inch wide; 708 inch wide; 720 inch wide; 732 inch wide; 744 inch wide; 756 inch wide; 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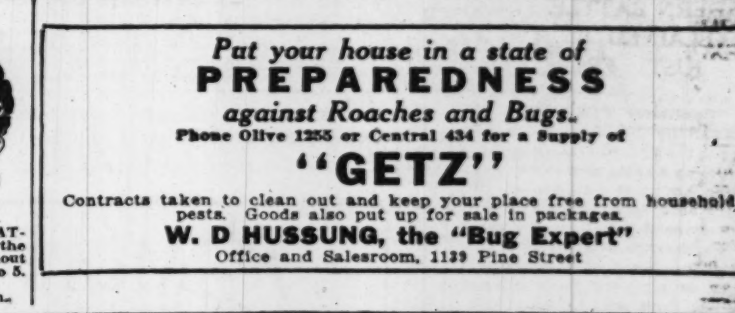
day there was a gap of two miles b

the artillery are going to do and not

50 wagons to a brigade column if you multiply that by brigades and divisions it means 50 wagons, and the result has been to throw more of a strain on ammunition columns behind and an enormous increase in the amount of transport.

Of course, the same thing happens with the artillery, and, therefore, unless you are very careful, the roads behind are choked up by the increased transportation. And suppose you want to get another division out to support an attack, that division has to get right

Continued on Next Page.



*Tomorrow the Millinery experts, whose buying services
we have secured, will take charge of*

Our Millinery Department

And we shall signalize the event with

\$2.50 Satin
Broadcloth Silk
E Wash Satin Broadcloth Silk—
ly wrinkled in transit—
wide, for suits, skirts,
e 150 yards last spe. **\$1.75**

SOMETHING NEW!

"Transfer Specials"

If you buy \$1 worth of merchandise in one or several departments tomorrow ON A TRANSFER you will be entitled to purchase any one of the following at the advertised price. If you buy \$2 worth of merchandise you may select any two of the following, and so on:

\$1.50 Crepe de Chine BOX loom silk Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide—pure dye, in 20 popular dark and light shades—limit 5 yards to customer—yard.....	85c	Fels-Naptha Soap ON sale Monday, special.....	6 for 25c
59c Work Shirts MEN'S Work Shirts, in blue chambray, colored and white, with or without pockets—collars attached—all sizes—each.....	37c	\$1.00 Chemise WOMEN'S Batiste Envelope Chemise, beautifully trimmed.....	59c
\$1.25 Wash Dresses GIRL'S Dresses of chambray, Amoskeag Kingham and percale—sizes 2 to 10 years—each.....	45c	\$1.25 Stockings WOMEN'S Silk Stockings, in colors, with high spliced heel and toe—pair.....	75c
\$1.00 House Dresses GINGHAM—neatly trimmed—medium neck, short sleeves.....	45c	\$1.00 Union Suits WOMEN'S Pink and White Mercerized Union Suits, lace trimmed.....	55c
25c Pillow Tying EXTRA quality muslin—42 and 45 inches wide—come in lengths to 8 yards—limit 5 yards to customer—yard.....	10c	59c Rompers CHILDREN'S Striped Gingham Rompers, sizes 2 to 6.....	29c
		\$1.25 Bleached Sheets EXTRA quality Sheets, 81x90 size—slightly imperfect—limit 3 to customer—yard.....	48c

a number of extraordinary offerings



To Begin With—A "Sensation" in Panamas
We Secured a Lot of Nearly 1000 Panama Hats, Such as Would

50c

THEY come in small, medium and large shapes—the values at Monday's selling price are so extraordinary that the lot will be sold out in a hurry. Come early....

Retail Regularly at \$1.50, \$2 and \$3

50c

<p>Ready-to-Wear Hats at FOUR hundred Sport Hats—desirable new Summer straws—genuine \$2.50 values.</p>	<p>White Sport Sailors at REGULAR \$2.38 pure white Sport Sailors, trimmed with bands of grosgrain ribbon and bow.</p>	<p>\$5 Milan Hats GENUINE Cushion Brim Milans of fine weave—they are all the rage—special.</p>
<p>\$3.98 Sport Hats CUSHION Brim Sport Hats of pure white Milan hemp-trimmed with grosgrain ribbon and band—choice.</p>	<p>\$3.98 Mannish Sailors BLACK Milan mannish Sailors, trimmed with hand and bow and grosgrain ribbon—choice—special, Monday.</p>	<p>\$2.88</p>

—Main Floor—The Lindeil.

Silk Dress Sale!---Event Extraordinary

Women's and Misses' \$20, \$25 to \$32.50 Brand-New Silk Dresses



Dresses notable for the fine quality materials—perfection of detail, etc.

SPECIAL
\$15 Linen Dresses—New frocks of fine French and Rameil linen. White, pink, green, gray, Copen. and natural. **\$9.98**
Special

\$15

THIS sale is the result of genuine and most thorough preparation—the result of "Particular Buying" and "Particular Selling."

THE Dresses are fresh from their wrappings and beautifully made. In addition to navy blue, black, white and flesh, there are such colors as gray, green, tan and rose. Many of the taffeta Dresses are combined with Georgette.

WAIST lines and empire effects; some are embroidered in silk, others braided, tinsel embroidered and severely plain. All sizes up to 46-inch bust.

Beautiful Georgette crepes, crepe de, chines, silk taffeta and satins.



SPECIAL
\$18.50 Silk Jersey Suits—A fortunate "pick-up". Come in rose, Copenhagen blue, emerald green, also white. Sizes 36 to 44; special

—Third Floor—The Lindeil.

75c Chemise
WOMEN'S Envelope Chemise, neatly trimmed with lace and organdy insertion—special. priced. **49c**

WOMEN'S \$1 and \$1.25 Hatlike Envelope Chemise, trimmed with lace, organdy insertion and embroidery—special. priced. **79c**

WOMEN'S Petticoats, finished with embroidery ruffle and double ruffles; special for Monday. **95c**

WOMEN'S \$3 extra-size Pants, finished with embroidery ruffle and double ruffles; special. priced at. **39c**

50c Corset Covers
WOMEN'S Corset Covers, finished with lace and organdy insertion—special. **33c**

(Second Floor.)

Watch Repair

**\$7.00 Sanitary
Couches**

A LOT of fifty Sanitary
Couches, oxidized copper fin-
ish, link fabric—special for Mon-
day only—

\$4.⁹⁸

(Fourth Floor.)

<p>(9X12) Rugs & Sons' make— vel and Perac — special sale</p> <p>\$23.85</p> <hr/> <p>85c (4-Yd.-Wide) Linoleum CUT from full rolls—your choice of several beautiful designs—all Armstrong's heavy Cork Linoleum—square yard</p> <p>59c</p> <hr/> <p>Matting Boxes 12x18x1x1x1 inches ting trimmed bamboo</p> <p>\$1.75</p>	<p>Women's \$3.50 White Shoes</p> <p>Pr. \$1.95</p> <p></p> <p>INCLUDED are White Kid Opera Pumps, White Canvas Colonial or Opera Pumps, Canvas 3-inch Lace Boots, Canvas Sport Oxfords, with tan kid trimmings and white Nubuck Mary Jane Pumps, as well as many others. Come in all sizes and widths—pair. \$1.85. (Main Floor.)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="677 2012 838 2045"> <p>Up to \$1.25 Barefoot Sandals for misses and children; come in tan with leather sole—sizes 8 to 2—pair.</p> <p>79c</p> <p>(Main Floor.)</p> </td> <td data-bbox="838 2012 996 2045"> <p>Canvas Mary Jane Pumps for misses and children, with leather sole, sizes 8 to 2—pair.</p> <p>95c</p> <p>(Main Floor.)</p> </td> <td data-bbox="996 2012 1150 2045"> <p>Men's White Canvas High or Low Shoes—8 1/2 to 10 m leather trimmed—rubber or leather soles—in all sizes—pair.</p> <p>\$1</p> <p>(Second Floor.)</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Up to \$1.25 Barefoot Sandals for misses and children; come in tan with leather sole—sizes 8 to 2—pair.</p> <p>79c</p> <p>(Main Floor.)</p>	<p>Canvas Mary Jane Pumps for misses and children, with leather sole, sizes 8 to 2—pair.</p> <p>95c</p> <p>(Main Floor.)</p>	<p>Men's White Canvas High or Low Shoes—8 1/2 to 10 m leather trimmed—rubber or leather soles—in all sizes—pair.</p> <p>\$1</p> <p>(Second Floor.)</p>	<p>Men's \$1 and \$1.50 Shirts</p> <p>Come in percale and madras and other good wash fabrics; special at..... 77c</p> <p>\$2 and \$2.50 Shirts</p> <p>Materials are silk mixed and fiber silk; also all silk stripe cotton crepe effects. Spe. \$1.65</p> <p>\$5 Pure Tub Silk Shirts</p> <p>Come in finest of tub silks, with attractive satin stripes. Special..... \$3.95</p> <p>Or 3 for \$10.00</p> <hr/> <p>Men's \$1.50 and \$2.00 Union Suits</p> <p>Of finest line thread bathrings, also crossbar and plain nainsook; in all sizes from 34 to 52; in all styles at, each..... 79c</p> <p>(Main Floor—The Linen)</p>	<p>Boys' Baseball Outfits</p> <p>BOYS' baseball outfits, in navy blue, tan, or red, with tan, navy blue, or red belt, in popular color fit includes shirt, trousers, and socks. Special price to 16 years—specially priced</p> <hr/> <p>Boys' Wash Suits</p> <p>BOYS' \$4.00 Washable Navy Blue or Tan Suits, with white shirt, white necktie, white socks, and white shoes. Special price to 17 years.....</p>
<p>Up to \$1.25 Barefoot Sandals for misses and children; come in tan with leather sole—sizes 8 to 2—pair.</p> <p>79c</p> <p>(Main Floor.)</p>	<p>Canvas Mary Jane Pumps for misses and children, with leather sole, sizes 8 to 2—pair.</p> <p>95c</p> <p>(Main Floor.)</p>	<p>Men's White Canvas High or Low Shoes—8 1/2 to 10 m leather trimmed—rubber or leather soles—in all sizes—pair.</p> <p>\$1</p> <p>(Second Floor.)</p>				

Special

Watch Cleaning or
New Main Spring. **69c**

New Crystal 10c

Our work guaranteed for one year.
Watches regulated and adjusted free
of charge.

(Main Floor.)

EYE GLASSES

Special, \$1.39

COLD-FILLED frame, 10-year guar-
anteed, and best crystal reading
lenses at \$1.39 per pair.

Our graduate optometrist, of 15
years' experience, will examine your
eyes **FREE** at your residence or our
store and advise what glasses are
needed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tele-
phone Olive or Commercial 144.

(Main Floor.)

Second Floor—The Lumber.

\$8.00 Floor Plano Lamps, \$4.95



\$1.75 Wash Boilers,
Full No. 1 size, with
extra heavy copper
side handles. **\$1.28**



\$2.50 Clothes Wringers, adjustable rubber rollers; easy **\$2.47**



\$1.35 Preserve Kettles, heavy gauge guaranteed aluminum; full quart almost. **76c**



60c Paints, guaranteed for floors and all kinds of woodwork, for in or outside use. **39c**



75c Washbuns; small size; best galvanized. **59c**



The Garbage Cans— Galvanized, with deep rim covers, special. **65c**



\$1.50 Lawn Mowers; self-sharpening and adjustable; running **\$3.25**

\$12 10-Inch Oscillating



Screen Door,
oak finish,
strong

\$1.49



Walnut
finish,
well
made

79c



Screen
Door,
oak finish,
fancy
styles

98c

the Grass Nickles, adjustable handier, blade of finest grade steel..... **46c**

\$6 Lawn Mowers, 14-in. ball bearing and self-sharpening..... **\$4.99**

\$6 Lawn Sweeper, full 4-pamper size, made and braced..... **\$4.99**

(Entire Floor—The Lindell.)

Fans, \$10.95



24-inch Square Wire, Yarn.

12c

Adjustable Window Screens—Best made. Fit any window from 22 to 27 inches wide (fits 10 to each customer), each, **37c**



5c Kitchen



The Bathroom Fixtures: white enamel on solid brass. Sinks: Sponges, Holders, 7 1/2 x 9 x 3. Bins, 10 x 10 x 3. Seats, white enameled.



The Camper Auto Seat Folding canvas seat (limit 5 customers)

\$1.50 Folding Hat Chair: heavy duty with arm and foot rests

When Klenzer, 7 for 25c

SPRINKLING HORSE
#4 Garden Hose—50 feet 1/2 inch extra quality rubber with couplings. **\$2.75**

#5-18 Garden Hose; 50 ft. 1/2 in.; heavy wire w r o b s d complete. **\$3.95**

#7-50 Garden Hose; 50 ft. 1/2 in. Foxi extra heavy 1/2" couplings. **\$5.95**

#10-18 Garden Hose; 100 feet 1/2 in. **\$3.10**

#11-18 Garden Hose; 150 feet 1/2 in. **\$3.10**

U. S. Flag—Fast color; foot wide and 1 foot long; strong canvas material with brass special applique. **79c**

U.S. Flag



(Second Floor—The Lindell.)

\$12.⁰⁰ for Your Old Sewing Machine
Buy a New Machine Now

Regardless of condition, we will allow you **\$12.00** on the price of a

New Florence Rotary
FOR A LIMITED TIME.

This wonderful saving offer on cabinets and semi-cabinet models.

Buy Now and Save \$12
 Best grade of Sewing Machine Oil, for one day special, 12c a bottle.

Pay Small Weekly Payments \$1.00 a Week

(Second Floor—The Lindell.)



MODERN BATTLE TACTICS EXPLAINED BY OFFICER JUST FROM FRANCE

Continued from Preceding Page

through the whole of the transport required for the division already up and has to bring its own transport up behind it, and you can imagine the enormous amount of preparation required behind the line to keep the roads clear.

However, the point of view of an officer in command of a company or battalion is probably more interesting to us, and here are a few of the points which will occupy an officer's attention. In the first place, he has got to get acquainted with the ground he is going to fight over. For that purpose he will be given an aeroplane map or a very elaborate trench map, on which every tree and wood is shown. He has got to get that in his head so as to know exactly where he is. He has got to start in and study the general operation orders, especially as regards himself.

Supposing he is a battalion Lewis gun officer, or bombing officer. He picks out from those orders, a great mass of them, every paragraph that concerns himself, then he writes his own orders and sees to it that his men know them thoroughly—and, of course, this question of written orders is particularly important, as a safeguard to himself, because in the event of anything going wrong, all he has to produce is the duplicate of his own orders, and if his orders were properly written he is absolved from all blame. And an officer would probably be employed in all sorts of preliminary work before the fight.

Attacks Usually Made at Dawn.
As to the actual attack itself, it usually takes place at dawn, while the guns, which have perhaps been thundering for weeks, suddenly, at a given moment, stop for but a few minutes while they adjust their sights and fuses with a view to lifting on to the second line which I have described, and then the infantry go over the parapet to attack.

You are now on to the fire of the enemy's machine guns, and there is only one question which interests you at the moment, and that is this: Has the enemy's barb wire been cut for you or has it not? Because if it hasn't, there will be a great deal to be said for the placing of these machine guns to cover the barb wire, the old theory was—that is an important point—the old theory was that you took your machine gun and you played it like a hose upon the advancing enemy. Well, that was a wasteful and rather ineffective method. Nowadays, guns are placed in such a position so as to sweep a certain amount of ground as completely as possible, if possible along your own wire where the enemy are about to congregate. The guns are placed in such a way, that if all are fired at once, they form a lattice work of fire in front of the wire, and the enemy must walk through that fire.

The French have extended this system very cleverly. They now run out tactical wire opposite to the defensive wire. Machine guns are placed in position obliquely, a few strands of barb wire running out as a continuation of the line of the gun, the result is when the enemy attacks he hesitates at this wire, with the result that he is very nearly strung out on the wire along the line of the gun.

However, we will assume the wire is cut in your case. You now find yourself in the enemy's front line trench. While in most cases there is not much trench left, and if there are, the men in it there are not many, so you push on up to the communication trenches. These communication trenches are known to you because you have studied the whole ground from aeroplane maps. You push on with bombing parties and also guns driving the enemy to the communication trench and you get it if you have not gotten already—to your first objective, and there you stay.

After You Take the Trench.
Meanwhile behind you engineers and pioneers are hurrying across bringing material to help you retrace the consolidated trench. You have got to remember the parapet is on the wrong side. Sand bags, barb wire, etc. The machine gunners are hurrying up to consolidate the position, that is to say, placing their guns in such a position to sweep the ground in front of the newly captured ground in the event of a counter attack. The signallers are coming up unrolling wire as they come to establish advance telephone posts; ammunition, sand bags, water, food, etc., are all being brought up by specially detailed parties; also parties with more bombs, more ammunition, to certain prearranged dumps in the new line where every officer knows their position and can send back for fresh supplies, and finally the commanding officers come up and advance headquarters is established, and your new line, your first objective, is consolidated.

In due course, probably there will be an intensive bombardment from the enemy, who, of course, know every yard of trenches. But that may come later. The chances are you will get forward to their second and third line before the counter attack. The Germans are extraordinarily capable of developing these counter attacks with great proficiency. At the battle of Neuve Chapelle and the battle of Loos—in those days we hadn't got our artillery we have now to support it—although we advanced a considerable distance on both occasions, we lost a certain amount of ground to both cases through counter attack.

So the fighting goes on until night-fall comes, and then off the casualties have been very slight indeed—in most cases they have been only up heavy—a relief comes up, fresh troops come up and take over the newly captured positions from the men who have captured them, and they, or what is left of them, hand over their conquests, and go back under the friendly cover of night to their well-earned rest, with the comfortable consciousness that they have done the State some service.

Socials and entertainment dates are being announced through the "Coming Events" columns in the POST-DISPATCH—especially Sunday.

Conservative Demonstration
by Lucy Bell, a representative of the University of Missouri, will begin in our Housefurnishing Shop Thursday morning, July 6th. The new, improved methods of canning fruits and vegetables, preserving, etc., will be demonstrated. Housefurnishing Shop—Basement.

Store Hours: 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.

This Store Will Close on Saturday Afternoons, Beginning July the 7th

Monday's Bakery Special
Dainty Mixed Cakes, regularly 60c lb., special, 50c
Bake Shop—First Floor.

Olive and Locust from Ninth to Tenth



Men's Warm Weather Suits

A Wonderful Assortment

All sizes from 32 to 50

Regular, Stout and Long

Genuine Palm Beach Suits, in tan, gray, Oxford, mixtures and stripes. . . . \$7.50, \$8 and \$10

Breezeweave Suits, in light novelty colors, duplicating the patterns of worsted and tropical weaves. . . . \$10, \$12.50 and \$15

Summer Sense Suits, of a specially woven weave for Vandervoort's, shown in steel gray, olive and tan. . . . \$7.75

Green and Blue Flannel Suits, in double and single-breasted models, extra-well tailored. \$15 to \$20

White Serge or Flannel Trousers, also White Serge Trousers with pin stripes. . . . \$5.00
White Duck Trousers. . . . \$1.50

Sports Coats—Blue flannel, knit and blazer stripe Coats. . . . \$10
Tan and Steel Gray Palm Beach Trousers. . . . \$3

Men's Clothing Shop—Second Floor.

MEN'S BATHING SUITS

Two-piece Suits of medium weight, pure worsted; sleeveless shirt; several color combinations. . . . \$3.00, \$4.50 and \$5.50
One-piece Bathing Suits with skirt; light-weight cotton; black trimmed with white or red. . . . \$1.00
One-piece wool-and-cotton Suits with skirt; several colors. . . . \$2.00

One-piece Worsted Suit; full fashioned; various trimming effects. . . . \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50 and \$5
One-piece Bathing Suits with skirt; made of light-weight worsted and silk; attractive color effect. . . . \$6.50

Sporting Goods Shop—First Floor.

Boys' Military Wash Suits

These Suits are just the kind the American boy wears with great pride. They come in coat and blouse styles of dark blue linen, khaki and galatea materials; prices. . . . \$3 to \$6

Hats and Tam-O-Shanters to match; prices. . . . 50c and \$1

Boys' Sports Wash Suits of plain and striped crash materials, in pinch-back and roll-collar styles. Have an extra pair of pants and hat to match suit; sizes 4 to 8 years. Price. . . . \$3.00

Boys' Light-Weight Wash Suits, of plain and fancy stripes—either long or short sleeves, high or low neck. Sizes 2½ to 7 years. Price, \$1.00

Boys' Hats

Straw and Khaki Cloth Hats, in many different shapes and styles—just the kind of a hat the boy likes during vacation time. Prices range from. . . . 50c to \$5.00

For Little Boys of 2½ to 10 years we are showing smart little Wash Suits in Junior, Novelty, Oliver Twist, Middy and Tommy Tucker styles; short and long sleeves; high and low necks. Price. . . . \$1.00 to \$7.50

A boy cannot have too many Wash Knickerbockers in Summer. We are showing them in the most serviceable materials and colors for boys of 6 to 18 years at. . . . \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50

Boys' Clothing Shop—Second Floor.

Picnic Supplies

Mapleware Lunch Sets

Each, 25c

This Lunch Set is sufficiently serviceable to carry any food, hot or cold. It is distinctive and attractive enough to be suitable for any outing and picnic.

Each Lunch Set contains:
6 Dinner Plates, 2 Long Platters,
2 Deep Vegetable or Salad Dishes,
6 Handy Size Dishes, 12 Sanitary Maple Spoons or Butter Spreaders,
6 Wood Fiber Napkins and 1 Wood Fiber Table Cover.
Set is packed in a strong carton.

Other Picnic Needs

Picnic Plates. . . . 12 for 5c, or 25 for 10c
Picnic Lunch Sets, each. . . . 25c
Crepe Paper Napkins. . . . 100 for 20c
Sanitary Folded Paper Napkins. . . . 40 for 10c
Wax Paper, 36 feet. . . . 5 for 5c
Paper Drinking Cups. . . . 5 for 5c
Collapsible Paper Drinking Cups. . . . 5c
Bamboo Knife and Forks, the pair. . . . 5c
Lemonade Straws. . . . 100 for 10c

White Mountain Freezer

Has triple motor and makes the smoothest cream in 6 to 8 minutes.

For one day only we will offer the two-quart size at the special price of. . . . \$2.19

Regular price \$2.75.

Other sizes priced up to \$8

Sterno Canned Heat

The Sterno Kitchenette, for every need of light cooking, indoor and outdoor. Cooks, broils, boils, fries or heats—anywhere and everywhere—just the thing for the home, camp or motor trip as it can be folded up in a small compact form and slipped into your trunk, bag or auto kit. Only weighs one pound.

Lights at the scratch of a match and may be extinguished again and again until the heat is consumed. Shown in two styles—prices \$1.75 and \$2.25, including a supply of heat—extra heat, 10c a can.

Housefurnishing Shop—Basement.

Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney

Men's Shirts at \$2.15

Regular \$3.50 and \$4.00 Qualities

These Fiber and Silk-mixture Shirts are being sold at this low price for no other reason than that we bought them for very much less than usual.

THE STYLES and colors are just what men are asking for, there is a full range of sizes (14 to 17) and every Shirt is new, clean and thoroughly desirable.

Shirts for which you would ordinarily pay \$3.50 and \$4.00 in this sale tomorrow at

\$2.15

Men's Store—Ninth and Olive

New Voile Dresses

For July 4th Wear

Featured Tomorrow at

\$12.75

All-white, Stripes and Fancy Voiles for women 34 to 44.

Many Smart New Styles Just Received

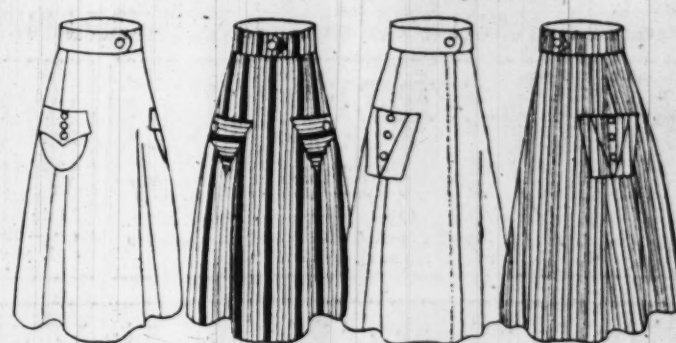
Most Desirable Summer Materials

Dress Shop—Third Floor.

Basement Sale of

Pique, Gabardine and Stripe Tub Skirts

95c Many Models. All Extra Well Made. \$1.49



Pique, Gabardine and Waffle Weave Skirts. 95c

Genuine Amoskeag Stripe Skirts. \$1.49

These Skirts are so full, so neatly tailored and the materials are of such good quality that you will readily realize, the very minute you see them, that they were evidently made to sell for almost double the price we are asking.

You may choose from various models—gathered backs, popular belts, novelty pockets and good clear pearl buttons in either fish-eye or carved styles.

All sizes up to 32 waist measure.

Basement Shop.

Book Special, 59c

"Patch Work Girl of Oz"

For a few days we will sell this popular "Oz" Book at this special price and feel sure all the admirers of the Baum Books will want to take advantage of it.

Book Shop—First Floor.

Misses' Picnic Dresses

Just the kind of dress for your Fourth-of-July outing. One must have a Gingham Frock for outings and vacation wear. These smart new models that we are showing are in such a wonderful assortment of plaids and checks that most any one is sure to find the garment they most desire.

One may also find the newest fancy voiles, linens and gabardines in many different styles.

Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Prices range from

\$6.50 to \$12.75

Misses' Shop—Third Floor.

Stylish New Blouses

In a Sale Especially Planned for July the 4th Wear

Sheer Organdies, Voiles, Dimities and Linens.

Cool Georgette, Tub Silks, Pongees and Novelties.

Anticipate your Fourth-of-July needs at these Monday prices—

\$3.95, \$5.00, \$7.50

According to Kind and Quality.

Blouse Shop—Third Floor.

Outing Shoes and Oxfords for Fourth-of-July Wear

WE have a complete line of White Rubber and White Canvas Oxfords, suitable for street wear—also Tennis Oxfords and Shoes which will be greatly in demand for the Fourth, whether you need them for playing tennis or as an outing shoe.

Prices,

\$1.50 to \$2.00

Women's Shoe Shop—Second Floor.

Handkerchiefs

for the Warm Weather

Women's All-pure Linen Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs with narrow hems—two qualities, each. . . . 15c

Women's All-pure Linen Handkerchiefs with spoked hemstitched hems or plain ¼-inch hems—each. . . . 20c

Men's All-pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs with ¼-inch hems—each, 18c, or six for. . . . \$1.00

Handkerchief Shop—First Floor.

Bathing Caps Toilet Articles

Pure gum Rubber Caps; black or red; each. . . . 25c

Pure gum Rubber Caps, all colors and combinations; each. . . . 50c

Another lot of Rubber Bathing Caps in all colors and combinations. . . . The lot \$2.50

Fancy Bathing Caps; each. . . . The lot \$2.50

Rid your scalp of dandruff by using Anti-Dander bottle. . . . \$1.00

Perside Cream; fine for sunburn; tube. . . . 25c

White Castile Soap; 4 lbs. to the bar; each. . . . 40c

S. V. B. Violet Borated Talcum Powder 1-lb. cans. 25c

Toilet Goods Shop—First Floor.

Smock Week

Begins Promptly at 8:30 A. M. Monday

a Special Sale of

New Smocked Blouses

The Summer's daintiest styles for sports, garden, vacation, seaside and day-time wear.

Featured in linen, batiste, middy cloth and many novelty materials. May be had in either white or beautiful color combination trimming and smocking.

Priced in Three Special Lots

\$1.95, \$2.95, \$3.95

(All Blouses are hand-smocked.)

Worked in Royal Society Rope Plows

Sizes for misses and women

Blouse Shop—Third Floor.

New Tub Skirts

to Wear With Smocks

We have secured hundreds of the newest styles in Wash Skirts for this special event.

The range of materials includes, piques, gabardines, fancy cords, waffle weaves, cordelines, fancies, wide voiles and novelty materials—in fact, so many different patterns, fabrics and styles are in the lot that a most remarkable assortment will be here to choose from.

The models represent the newest and most stylish Skirt modes of the season; pretty belts, pockets, and the various pearl button trimmings really make these Skirts extraordinarily attractive.

Price for Monday at

\$1.95, \$2.95, \$3.50, \$4.95

Skirt Shop—Third Floor.



HELP WANTED—MEN BOYS

[illegible]

an excellent opportunity to join a progressive
NEW ERA SHIRT MFG. Co., 361 Loma
St., Los Angeles 12, Calif.
KISS GOLDIE—Superior Straps and Mfg.
Co., 1001 E. 12th St., Tulsa, Okla.
HUBBARD—Garman Bros. Cleaning and
Dyeing, 1001 E. 12th St., Tulsa, Okla.
BUTCHERS—And laborers, packing house; at
plant, J. H. Beis Prov. Co. Broadway and
Hwy. 10, Tulsa, Okla.
BUYER—For house furnishings, crockery and
kindred lines by one of the most progressive
retailers in Tulsa, Okla. Call for a list of
merchandise, big opportunity for the right man; also
for a list of merchandise, big opportunity for the
The Twelfth Street Store, Chicago, Ill.
CABINET MAKERS—To build Bath and
Kitchen Cabinets, 1206 S. Main St., Tulsa, Okla.
Donor, 1206 S. Vandewater.
CABINET MAKERS—Refrigerated; only one
in Tulsa, Okla. 1206 S. Vandewater.
CABINET MAKERS—And bench work; apply
Carondelet Plating Co., 1206 S. Vandewater.
CAR HANGERS—ST. LOUIS

CAR CO., 800 First Broadway. (cl)

CAR SERVICE MAN—white or colored male, be familiar with tires and wheels, capable of making himself generally useful about store; state experience and references. CARPENTERS—Nonunion; Balahars; apply today. St. Vincent and Ohio.

CARPENTER—HELPER—steady work; 1000-1100; 1130-1200.

CARPENTER—Used to repair work; south-west corner Easton and Bayard; Monday 8-12.

CARPENTER—Either carpenter or brick layer who has had experience in the construction of brick buildings; must be one capable of handling the work and getting results; give experience and salary desired; 1100-1200; First District.

CARPENTER—Nonunion, white, married; 1000-1100; 1130-1200.

MEN, BOYS

man, for nailing and recovering buses; a
man, for nailing and recovering buses;
sop, medicines and toilet preparations;
steady work the year round; wages \$11 per
week; 1st Monday, 217 Franklin St.,
Main Bldg. (5)

CAMP COOKS—Two, good, and 10 (furnish
their own food); 1st Monday, 217 Frank-
lin St., Main Bldg. (5)

CHAIR MAKERS—And sanders, National
Chair Co., 301 S. Main st. (5)

CHAFFREUR—And yard man; experienced;
middle-aged; 1st Monday, 217 Franklin St.,
Main Bldg. (5)

CHAFFREUR—176, Post-Dispatch
Box F-178, Portland, Ore. (5)

CHIEF—Experienced, for dampness
and water; 1st Monday morning at 6:15
a.m.; 217 Franklin St., Main Bldg. (5)

CHECKER—Experienced, for restaurant food
order. Apply room 307 Union station.
1st Monday, 217 Franklin St., Main Bldg. (5)

CHIEF—Experienced, for dampness and water
to work; 1st Monday, 217 Franklin St., Main Bldg. (5)

STRUCTION
: to instruct young

state sales expected. Box F-24, P-D.
CLEANER—Wet cleaning department, experience. Mrs. L. H. Arnsal, tel. 1-1000.
CLERKS—Six first-class order clerks to fill orders in wholesale clothing house. **CURLER CLOTHING CO.**, 1001 Washington Av.
COATMAKER—Experienced on ladies' and men's busbeling; able to make first-class coat; good pay; steady work. Apply 203 N. W. 10th St., 10th floor.
COLLECTOR—AND tracer; experienced in installment buying; none other need apply. Box D-341, Post-office.
COOK—White, 30 years. Colored. Married. 1000 N. 10th St., 10th floor.

COOK—German or Hungarian; male or female. Apply 1205 Franklin.

COOK—Must be able to cook, clean, and do general housework; state age and experience. Box F 45, Post-Dispatch.

COOK—Night cook in short-order restaurant. Good wages, room and board. Call Sunday a. m. 4101 N. Grand.

CORRESPONDENT—Must be capable of writing and editing. Send samples of work to married man, 14 years of age or older, 1000 N. 1st St., Chicago.

COUPLE—House and yard work: small place, in suburb; good home; state age and wages stated. **100**

CRATE MAKER—First-class crate and box maker. Apply 8 a. m. Monday. Wagner Restaurant, 1000 Broadway, New York City. **101**

CUPOLA MAN—Road work. Highest wage. Call Western Foundry and Steel Works Co. 156 Miller st. **102**

CUT GRASS—Experienced on horse. Call Wilgum Mfg. Co. 1078 Washington. **(a)**

CUTTER—Experienced on electric cash cutting machine. Government work. Canby Plating Co., 1000 14th. **103**

CUTTERS—On ladies' coats and suits, no reference only. Greenburg-Raub, 222 Madison Ave., New York 17. (41)

DETECTIVE—One who has experience in checking large drug stores and restaurants. R. B. Pomeroy, 100 E. 42d St., New York 17. (42)

DESIGNER—First-class, for our pattern belt department; good salary and long season for competent partner. In applying, state experience. Write to: H. Levi-Zukowski, Merz Co., 1115 Washington St., New York 17. (43)

DIAMOND SETTER—One who understands platinum work; apply Superintendent of office, main floor gallery. Famous and Co., 100 N. 4th St., New York 17. (44)

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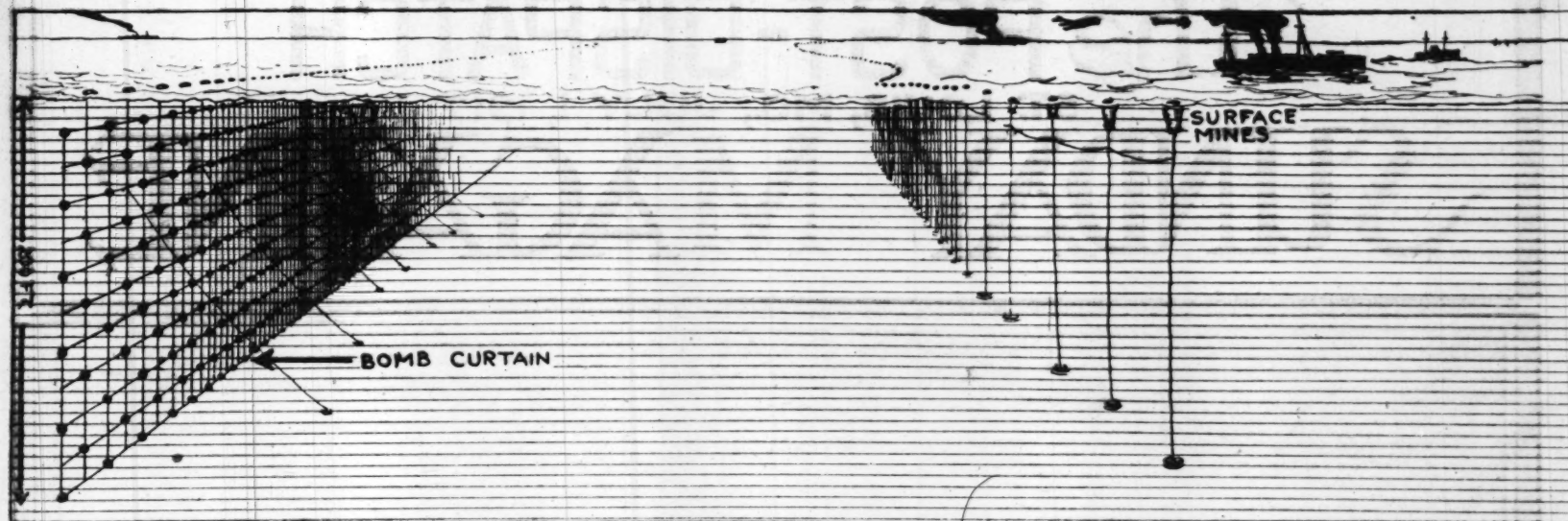
THE NATIONAL SERVICE GIRL

By NEYSA McMEIN

MISS McMEIN, who is one of the many notable poster artists of the country who have volunteered their service to the country to stimulate recruiting and other forms of patriotic endeavor, is a Chicago girl who is at present making her home in New York. Her pastel studies of modern American girl types are rapidly obtaining a vogue as magazine covers.

Director George Creel of the National Service Bureau of Publicity is planning to use this appealing picture of a Red Cross nurse and other work submitted by American artists to promote and stimulate war work.

Closing the North Sea With Curtain of Bombs



A cross section of the North Sea showing proposed 250-mile bomb curtain from Scotland to Norway with chain of surface mines between it and the German coast.

SEVERAL weeks ago in a discussion of the submarine menace, J. Bernard Walker, editor of the *Scientific American*, suggested that a net 150 feet deep be strung across the upper end of the North Sea from Scotland to Norway, a distance of 250 miles. The English Channel already being protected in such a fashion, the carrying out of Mr. Walker's plan would mean the transforming of the "German Ocean" into an inland sea with no egress for U-boats.

At the time Mr. Walker pointed out that the proposed barrier could be constructed at the cost of \$20,000,000—about the price of a few loaded liners. Mr. Walker's compilation of the depths of the North Sea at the point of the barrier, running east, was as follows: 360 feet, 480, 510, 462, 372, 600, 942 and 1020. He declares that these depths could be overcome by mushroom anchors and steel cables. The only way the net could be broken would be by the German battleship fleet to come out in full force, which is a contingency that England can face with great calm in view of America's entrance into the war.

The above plan attracted such attention at the time of its publication that Mr. Walker has given the scheme more detailed attention. He now has an elaborated and improved plan which is explained in the following article:

By J. BERNARD WALKER,
Editor of the *Scientific American*.

IT is pretty well understood that there are two broad policies by which the submarine can be fought. Either we may let the submarine fleet pass out on to the high seas, and then commence a still hunt for its individual units, or we may go to the source and shut up the U-boats within certain prescribed areas. Hitherto we have been following the former plan, and a rate of losses of 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons of shipping a year proves, if it proves anything, that the plan is a failure. The fact cannot be questioned and if this murderous piracy is to be wiped out we must adopt the opposite and obvious policy of blocking the submarine fleets at their point of exit and fighting them within their own waters. This may be done in two ways. We may institute a coast blockade by building continuous nets across the entrances to Zeebrugge, Wilhelmshaven, the Elbe and the Baltic, or we may surrender the North Sea entirely to the German submarines and shut them within it by a wall of obstruction across the English Channel at Dover and across the North Sea from Scotland to Norway.

An estimate of the total length of netting and the total number of patrol boats necessary for closing these various submarine bases shows that a more satisfactory and more effective result can be obtained by sealing the Straits of Dover and building a huge net from the coast of Scotland to the coast of Norway. It is stated that the Germans have equipped their submarines with various types of net-cutting devices, which they claim are effective and will carry the larger submarines through any net that can be built. How true this is we do not know. Rumor has it that two kinds of cutters are used, namely, revolving knives carried well beyond the nose of the submarine, and long, keen knife blades extending from the bow aft, which, it is claimed, will cut through the heaviest wire work. This may be true; though we doubt it. Anyone who has tried to cut a piece of plow-steel wire knows that it requires a sharp chisel, an unyielding anvil and no little muscular strength to do the trick, and we very much doubt if any revolving knife or razor-like edge would cut through the thick but flexible wire of a heavy net.

Be that as it may, we are strongly of the opinion that the most effective barrier would be a combination of the net and the mine, in which the net performs the function of a carrier to sustain a continuous wall of mines, so spaced that any submarine which touched the curtain would be broached and opened to the sea in one or more places.

We have worked out in the accompanying drawings a system which is not only comparatively cheap to construct but (what is more important in this emergency) one which could be very rapidly put through. Considered as a feat of engineering and seamanship, it would be perfectly feasible to build and maintain a bomb curtain to a depth of 200 feet throughout the whole stretch of water between Scotland and Norway—a distance of about 250 miles.

Since the province of this net is to act merely as a carrier for a vertical mine field, it could be built of commercial one-half-inch steel rod. The mesh would be 10 feet and the connection at the alternate intersections would consist of a buoyant spherical bomb, containing 20 pounds of trinitrotoluol. The bombs would be built in two hemispherical halves, with holes formed in the flanges for the attachment of the lengths of wire rods. The ends of the rods would be attached to the bomb by merely threading them through the flanged holes and twisting three or four turns of the rod snugly upon itself. Since the bombs would be spaced 20 feet apart and stag-

J. Bernard Walker, editor of the *Scientific American*, elaborates plan suggested a few weeks ago for making an inland sea of the "German Ocean" at a cost of \$50,000,000—about a week's U-boat toll—and keeping submarines from the Atlantic

gered, it is certain that at least one and probably three or four bombs would come in contact with a submarine that attempted to drive through. At the intersections, alternate with the bombs, connection would be made by a ring of the same steel rod.

Just here we may mention that the bombs would have a sufficient positive buoyancy to carry their own load and a part of the load of the net itself, thereby making it possible to use flotation buoys of moderate size 20 feet below the surface. The net would be anchored by steel wire rope extending from each side of the net and secured to heavy mushroom anchors.

The fact that soundings off the Norwegian coast show depths of from 800 to 1000 feet presents no serious difficulty; it would simply necessitate the provision of a greater length of mooring cable.

Inevitably, the Germans, on finding themselves utterly cut off from the Atlantic, would make desperate efforts to break through by sending a heavy force of ships to rush the net at high speed and carry it away. To prevent this, about a mile inside the net there would be strung across the North Sea from coast to coast and parallel with the net, a continuous line of surface mines of the largest size, connected by cable and so adjusted that there would be two miles of this cable to a mile of linear distance, the cable being anchored at considerable intervals to keep it approximately in place. This would allow sufficient slack in the cable to insure that any surface ship charging at it would carry the cable with it and cause several of the bombs to swing into contact against its sides.

Inasmuch as the construction of a continuous wall of high explosives across the North Sea would mean the absolute defeat at a single stroke of the whole German dream of winning the war by submarine piracy, we may be certain that desperation would drive them to employ every conceivable form of attack against the barrier. Therefore, to make assurance doubly sure, it would be well to establish, a mile or so within the last-mentioned string of floating mines, a thoroughly organized system of patrol by aeroplane, destroyer and motor boat. The function of this patrol would be not only to detect, and as far as possible, prevent the approach of submarines to the net, but also to maintain the net itself, making good immediately any damage or displacement which it might sustain as a result of the enemy's attack, or the stresses of wind and weather. The

basic element in this patrol would consist of half a dozen mother ships moored in line from coast to coast at intervals of from forty to fifty miles. These would form the supply depots from which the surface craft and aircraft would operate. The mother ships would consist of old tramp steamers which would be anchored securely by the head, heavy anchors and cables of great length being used, so that the ships would ride easily in the heaviest weather. For protection against torpedo attack, each ship would be surrounded by a double line of extra heavy torpedo netting, maintained in place by unusually heavy booms and guy ropes. At the stern of each ship, sections of the net would be arranged so that they could be lowered to admit the destroyers and motor boats when they came alongside for repairs and the replenishment of fuel and supplies. In preparing these ships as starting and landing platforms for the aeroplanes, they would be swept clear of all upper works, smokestacks, masts, rigging, etc., and landing platforms would be built throughout their entire length, the platforms extending out twenty to thirty feet on each side so as to provide smooth runways, say 100 feet wide by some 400 feet in length.

The patrol would be in three zones—the inner one extending between the mother ships would be covered by the flotillas of motor boats; the intermediate zone, from twenty-five to thirty miles in width would be covered by the destroyers, and the outer zone, reaching 100 miles or more into the North Sea, would be under the watchful eye at all times of the aeroplanes.

The advantages of such a bomb curtain over a steel-wire net of sufficient strength to stop a 200-ton submarine are:

1. That because of its simple construction and the speed with which the wire rods could be turned out at the mills it could be built in far less time.
2. That whatever the size and speed of the submarine or the character of its net-cutting devices, contact with the bomb curtain would mean certain destruction, or at least disablement.

In this matter of defeating the submarine, time is of the very essence of the contract, and although a curtain 200 feet deep and 250 miles in length is a colossal undertaking, it could be built for a reasonable cost and within reasonable time.

Half-inch steel rods weigh about two-thirds of a pound per foot, and they could be delivered, cut to length, at an English port, for about \$150 per ton. Such is the capacity of our mills that the whole amount of 18,000 tons could be turned out in a couple of weeks' time. The cost of the rods, anchors and cables would be about \$4,800,000. The bomb containing 20 pounds of trinitrotoluol would be sufficiently powerful to cut a hole through the interior hull of a submarine or badly wreck its outer hull, rendering it unmanageable. The bomb would be made in two halves, and with its flanges could be stamped out of three-sixteenth plate. Manufactured on a basis of quantity production, the bombs could be produced complete with contact points and firing mechanism for about \$35 apiece, which would represent a total cost for the bombs of about \$45,000,000. Adding the cost of materials for the net and anchorages, \$4,800,000, we arrive at a total cost for materials of the whole net of about \$50,000,000, which is less than the total value of ships and cargo sunk by the submarines in a single week of the present campaign.

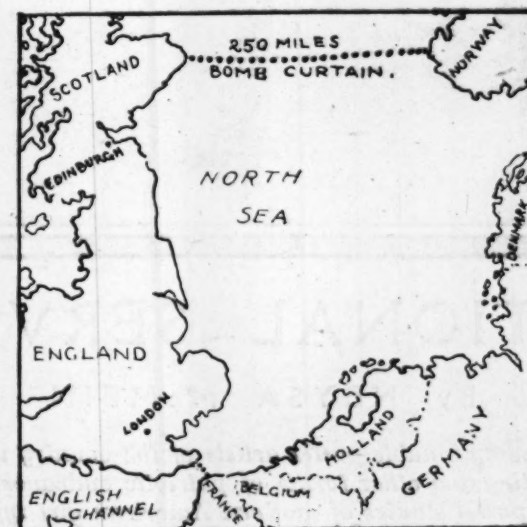
The firing mechanism of the bombs would have to be of special design, to prevent the whole net from being set off by sympathetic shock when one of the bombs was detonated. We understand that a firing mechanism can be produced which will resist the sudden shock from a nearby explosion, and can be operated only by a blow or push of comparatively low velocity, such as would be applied if the firing pin were struck by a submarine moving at a rate of eight or ten knots. To render the bombs safe for handling by the seamen as they build them into the net, the firing pin would be locked by a cement which would be soluble in water, thereby insuring that the bombs would become alive only after they had been in water for ten or fifteen minutes.

If the approaches to the North Sea were protected by successive lines of aeroplanes, scouts, destroyers and patrol boats, and finally by an impassable wall of bombs, it is safe to say that the Atlantic routes would be rid, once and for all, of the submarine pest, and America would be free to send over food, munitions and troops without fear of molestation.

A similar net at Gibraltar and at the Straits of Otranto (the mouth of the Adriatic) would effectively block the submarine bases of Germany's allies.



Twenty-pound bomb built into the net at ten foot intervals and forming the intersecting connections.



How proposed bomb curtain will make an inland sea of the "German Ocean."

THE CHRISTUS OF THE PASSION PLAY DRAFTED FOR WAR

Anton Lang, who depicted the role of the Savior in the last performance of the holy drama, 1910, pressed into service of the Kaiser—Nearly all the famous players, including the musicians, are at the front—550 of the community's population of 1800 drafted—The noted Bavarian village impoverished and remaining population on the verge of starvation—How Madeleine Z. Doty found Oberammergau in war-time :: ::

NO item in the war news, recently, has been so pregnant of sentiment and reminiscence as the brief announcement from Berlin that Anton Lang, the Christus of the Passion Play at Oberammergau, has finally been drafted for war service. Several times, since the great European conflict started, there have been rumors of his participation in the struggle, and even of his death, but always there has come official contradiction of these tales. Now, however, his call to the colors of Germany is an actuality, according to German papers, and the old man, noted for his faithful portrayal of Christ in the passion of the Prince of Peace, must take up his share of the burden in the greatest period of strife the world has known.

In 1870 the Franco-Prussian War stopped the Passion Play and the principal players, including even Joseph Mayr, then the Christus, were drafted. Through the favor of the King, however, Mayr was not obliged to participate in the actual fighting, but was stationed at Munich. The following year, when peace was declared, the Oberammergauers resumed the performances as a thanksgiving for the victorious termination of the war, and since that time each performance, every 10 years, brought spectators from all parts of the world.

Oberammergau lies in the highlands of Bavaria, about 70 miles southwest of Munich. It is fringed on three sides by larch and fir-clad mountains, the nearest of which is a craggy peak called the Kofel, the guardian of the village. Hemmed in by mountains and remote from great centers, Oberammergau has been little known until recent years, though its history carries us back to the time of the Romans.

The play had its inception in the ruin that followed in the wake of the wars of the sixteenth century, which put an end to a long period of prosperity in the village. Before that the road from Verona to Augsburg, passing near Oberammergau, was used by gay hunting cavalades and German and Italian merchants who carried on an extensive trade for Oberammergau wood carvings, in which art the people excelled even in those early times.

Instead of merchant caravans the wars brought rough troops of soldiers through the village and all the devastation that war breeds. In 1633, the year following the Swedish invasion, a plague broke out in the country. It made such terrible ravages that many of the hamlets were almost depopulated. By maintaining a strict quarantine and exercising the greatest vigilance, Oberammergau for some time remained free from the scourge.

But Caspar Schussler, an Oberammergauer, the story goes, who was employed in a neighboring village, could not resist the longing to join his family and crept into Oberammergau at night. In three days he died, and, during the next three weeks, 84 other residents of Oberammergau succumbed to the plague.

In their affliction the chief members of the community met and made a vow that if they were spared the community would depict the passion of Christ every 10 years, and the chronicle states that from this time on not a person died of the plague, though many still exhibited symptoms of its presence.

From that period the community has religiously kept that vow, notwithstanding that on several occasions in later years the village was impoverished by floods and invading armies. All these misfortunes reduced the people of Oberammergau to poverty, but they remained faithful to the vow of their ancestors and persisted in the wood-carving industry. Not until 1880 did their fortunes begin to mend.

After the Passion Play of that year they were enabled to pay off some of the village's debts and begin much needed improvements.

Enthusiastic accounts of the Passion Play, written in 1840 by Guido Gorres, Baron de Roisin and Ludwig Steub were perhaps Oberammergau's first introduction to the world at large. It was still more widely heralded by Edward Devrient's description in 1850, when Tobias Flunger's Christus so entirely fulfilled Devrient's ideal of the sacred character. Dean Stanley saw the play in 1860 and also wrote an appreciative account of it.

The inviolable rule in Oberammergau in choosing a cast for the Passion Play was to select only Christian characters of highest spiritual attainment. So earnestly devout are these people that they would consider it sacrilegious for any but the most pious to participate in the holy drama.

It followed, naturally, that the man to essay the role of the Savior must be one whose life was above reproach.

Anton Lang, the Christus of the last performance, 1910, was revered for his piety. His home life was ideal and relations with his fellowmen were above reproach. Logically the solemn honor to depict the Savior fell to him, and his faithful and eloquent portrayal of the exacting part stamped him a truly great actor.

Since the present war started there has been little written of Oberammergau. Madeleine Z. Doty visited the noted hamlet. Her account of the trip appears in the Atlantic Monthly for June, and was written before Lang was drafted. Excerpts from her story are here given:

"The little train chugged its way up the valley. There was but one passenger car. Half of it, upholstered in red velvet, served as first class, the other half, with wooden benches, as third. Few people go to Oberammergau in war time. In the car was a soldier bound for home on a three weeks' leave, and several women. They were all silent. Outside, the valley shone in the warm sunshine. The hills were velvety green. The soft, cool air came in at all the windows. Little birds perched on branches and sang lustily. Bright patches of flowers still blossomed by the cottage doorsteps. Old earth did its best to be beautiful. It blossomed and sang and tried to offset man's destruction. But the earth's cheer was not contagious. The people in the train were grimly still. A dark monster had laid its hand upon their hearts."

"Silently we got down at the small station. There were no waiting carriages or push carts; no smiling people, no eager hotel porters to carry the luggage. A boy on a bicycle slipped my bag over the handlebars of his wheel and sped off to a nearby hotel. The soldier from the train walked slowly ahead of us. A weary woman standing in a doorway greeted him with a wan smile. The news of his return spread. A few women and children gathered to bid the warrior welcome, but there was no laughter—no gay words. One sleeve of the man's coat was pinned up and flapped idly. The eyes of the women were hard and dry.

"We pushed open the hotel door. A young boy came from the office. Yes, we could have lunch, he said, in answer to our questions; and disappeared in the kitchen.

"The house was weirdly still. There were no steps on the stairs. A young woman came from the kitchen. She was grim and sullen. She seemed loath to give us food. We sat patiently at the table. Finally it came—black bread, tea and marmalade. It was unappetizing. The marmalade was probably made from carrots. Our stom-

achs were far from satisfied. We begged for an egg.

"She hesitated. 'If you have your egg now, you can't have another for a week,' she said.

"We were reckless. The future seemed remote. We ordered eggs and ate ravenously. From the dining room window we gazed across the little square at a neighboring inn. There, too, all was still. The tables and chairs sat jauntily on the sidewalk, but they were empty and dusty. One old man occupied a favorite corner and clutched his beer mug; but his eyes were vacant; his thoughts elsewhere. We tried to draw our waitress into conversation, but she answered in monosyllables.

"The town is sad," we averred.

"Why shouldn't it be?" she retorted. 'We have lost much.'

"How many men have gone to war?" we asked.

"All under 45—550 out of a population of 1800."

"We paused a moment; it seemed brutal to go on, but we wanted information.

"And the dead and wounded?" we asked.

"There were 40 killed and 48 wounded the first year. I don't know the number now."

"Will there ever be another Passion Play?" we asked.

"She shrugged her shoulders. 'How can I tell? Some of the players and musicians have lost an arm or a leg and others are dead. The town no longer has any money.'

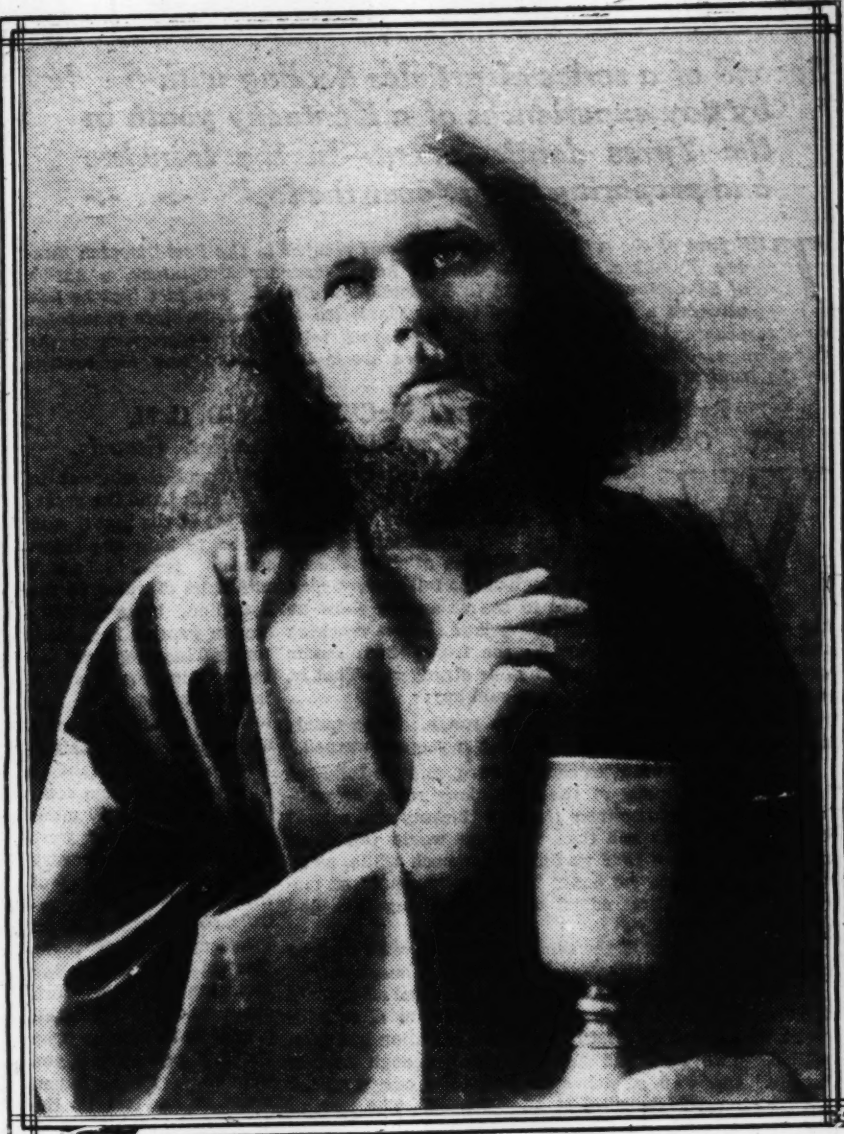
"We pushed back our chairs and went out into the golden sunshine. No one moved about the streets. It was like a village swept by plague and deserted. But the buildings were as before.

There were the fascinating, gaily decorated houses, each possessing a unique painting or design, as though an artist had strayed by and, having no canvas, had used the house fronts.

"And, whichever way one turned, there were wooden crosses bearing the image of a suspended Christ. They stood out on the walls of the houses. They occupied crevices and niches. At the town fountain water flowed from the bleeding hands of a Christ.

"War has been a special disaster to Oberammergau. It has dealt a blow at spiritual as well as physical welfare. It is an anomaly for Passion players to be out killing their fellowmen. Anton Lang, the recent Christus, was spared this ordeal. He was too old for military service. But I did not find him at home. Each day he journeys to a neighboring town and works as a carpenter for his country."

The author found the village in direst poverty and its inhabitants, all women, children and old folks, facing starvation as a result of war.



Anton Lang, the Christus of the Passion Play of Oberammergau, drafted for military service in the Kaiser's last call for men.



Oberammergau in peace times. Nearly one-third of its population has been drafted for military service.

An American Boy at the Front

HIS OWN NARRATIVE

Second of a series of articles dealing with the day by day experiences of a Kentucky youth in the Ypres death salient—In the trenches and preparing to go "over the top" -- --

THE first of the articles in this series was printed in the Post-Dispatch Sunday Magazine last week. It told how Alexander McClintock, a native of Lexington, Ky., enlisted in a Canadian regiment. The fact that he had attended a military school in the States led to his immediate promotion to a sergeantcy. In simple language McClintock told of his experiences in the Canadian mobilization camp, his intensive work in England and his arrival on the front near Ypres.

By SERGT. ALEXANDER MCCLINTOCK, D. C. M.
87th Overseas Battalion, Canadian Grenadier Guards.

WHEN we took our position in the front line trenches in Belgium we relieved the Twenty-sixth Canadian Battalion. Scouts from that organization came back to the villages of Dinkiebusch and Renninghelst to tell us how glad they were to see us and to show us the way in. As we proceeded overland, before reaching the communication trenches at the front, these scouts paid us the hospitable attentions due strangers. That is, one of them leading a platoon would say:

"Next 200 yards in machine-gun range. Keep quiet; don't run, and be ready to drop quick if you are warned."

There was one scout to each platoon, and we followed him, single file, most of the time along roads or well-worn paths, but sometimes through thickets and ragged fields. Every now and then the scout would yell at us to drop, and down we'd go on our stomachs while, away off in the distance we could hear the "put-put" of machine guns—the first sound of hostile firing that had ever reached our ears.

"It's all right," said the scout. "They haven't seen us or got track of us. They're just firing on suspicion."

Nevertheless, when our various platoons had all got into the front reserve trenches, about two hours after midnight, we learned the first blood of our battalion had been spilled. Two men had been wounded, though neither fatally. Our own stretcher bearers took our wounded back to the field hospital at Dinkiebusch. The men of the Twenty-sixth battalion spent the rest of the night instructing us and then left us to hold the position. We were as nervous as a lot of cats, and it seemed to me that the Germans must certainly know that they could come over and walk right through us, but, outside of a few casualties from sniping, such as the one that befell the Fourteenth platoon man, which I have told about, nothing very alarming happened the first day and night, and by that time we had got steady on our job. We held the position for 26 days, which is the longest period that any Canadian or British organization has ever remained in a front-line trench.

In none of the stories I've read have I ever seen trench fighting, as it was then carried on in Belgium, adequately described. You see, you can't get much of an idea about a thing like that, making a quick tour of the trenches under official direction and escort, as the newspaper and magazine writers do. I couldn't undertake to tell anything worth while about the big issues of the war, but I can describe how soldiers have to learn to fight in the trenches—and I think a good many of our young fellows have that to learn, now. "Over there," they don't talk of peace or even of tomorrow. They just sit back and take it.

We always held the fire trench as lightly as possible, because it is a demonstrated fact that the front ditch cannot be successfully defended in a determined attack. The thing we did and the thing to do is to be ready to jump onto the enemy as soon as he has got into your front trench and is fighting on the ground that you know and he doesn't, and knock so many kinds of tar out of him that he'll have to pull his load for a spot that isn't so warm. That system worked first rate with us.

During the day we had only a few men in the trench. If an attack is coming in daylight, there's always plenty of time to get ready for it. At night, we kept prepared for trouble all the time. We had a night sentry on each firing step and a man sitting at his feet to watch him to see he wasn't secretly sniped. Then we had a sentry in each "bay" of the trench to take messages.

Orders didn't permit the man on the firing step or the man watching him to leave post on any excuse whatever, during their two-hour "spell" of duty. Hanging on a string, at the elbow of each sentry on the fire step was a siren whistle or an empty shell case and a bit of iron with which to hammer on it. This—which ever it might be—was for the purpose of spreading the alarm in case of a gas attack. Also, we had sentries in "listening posts" at various points from 20 to 50 yards out in "No Man's Land." These men blackened their faces before they went "over the top," and then lay in shell holes or natural hollows. There were always two of them, a bayonet man and a bomber. From the listening post a wire ran back to the fire trench, to be used in signaling. In the trench a man sat with this wire wrapped around his hand. One pull meant "All O. K.," two pulls, "I'm coming in;" three pulls, "Enemy in sight," and four pulls, "Sound gas alarm." The fire step in a trench is a shelf on which soldiers stand to look out and shoot between the sandbags on top.

In addition to these men we had pa-

trols and scouts out in No Man's Land the great-est part of the night, with orders to gain any information possible which might be of value to the battalion, brigade, division or general headquarters. They reported on the condition of the German's barbed wire, the location of machine guns and other little things like that which might be of interest to some commanding officer, 20 miles back. Also, they were ordered to make every effort to capture any of the enemy's scouts or patrols, so that we could get information from them. One of the interesting moments in this work came when a star shell caught you out in an open spot. If you moved, you were gone. I've seen men stand on one foot for the 30 seconds during which a star shell will burn. Then when scouts or patrols met in No Man's Land, they always had to fight it out with bayonets. One single shot would be the signal for artillery stay in the front trenches was to sit with our backs against the rear wall and shoot at the rats running along the parapet. Poor Macfarlane, with a flash of the old humor which he had before the war, told a "rookie" that the trench rats were so big that he saw one of them trying on his great coat. They used to run over our faces when we were sleeping in our dugouts, and I've seen them, in ravenous swarms, burrowing into the shallow graves of the dead. Most of the soldier's legs are scarred to the knees with bites.

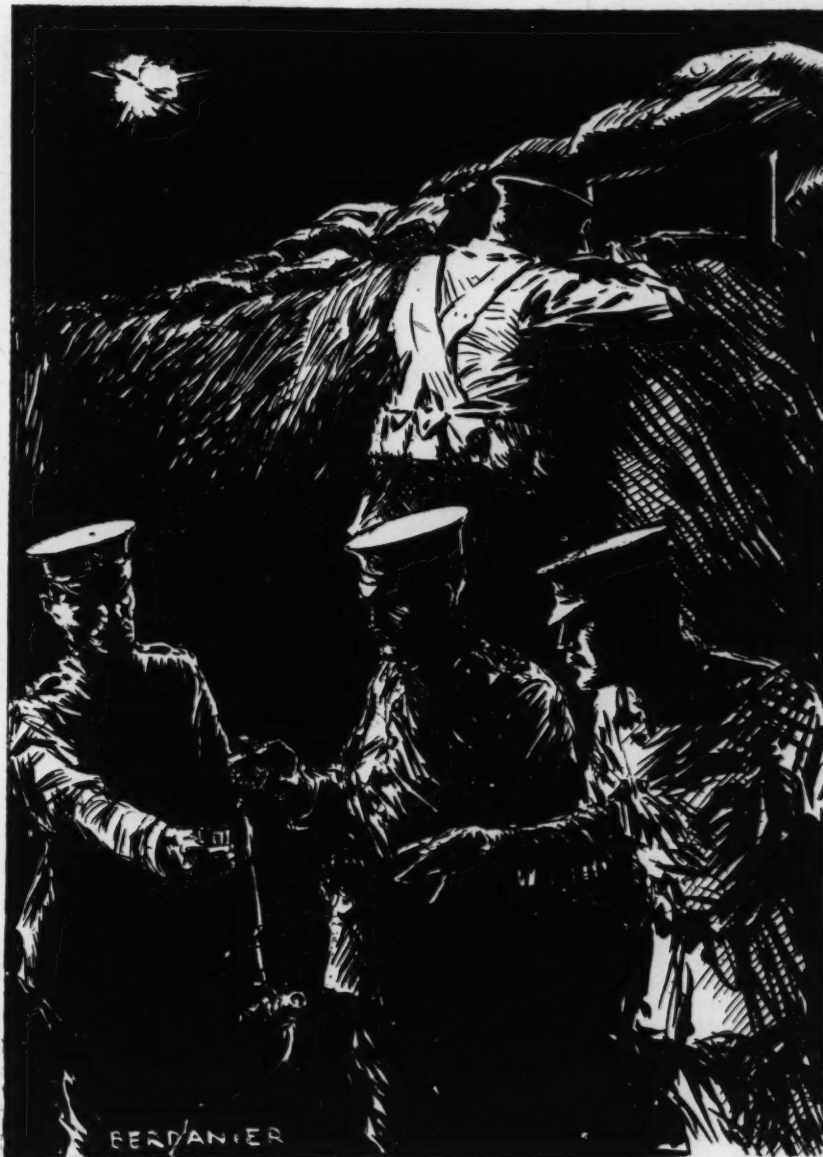
The one thing of which we constantly lived in fear was a gas attack. I used to wake in the middle of the night, in a cold sweat, dreaming that I heard the clatter and whistle blowing all along the line which meant that the gas was coming. And, finally, I really did hear the terrifying sound, just at a moment when it couldn't have sounded worse. I was in charge of the daily ration detail, sent back about 10 miles to the point of nearest approach of the transport lorries, to carry rations, ammunition and sand bags to the front trenches. We had a lot of trouble returning with our loads. Passing a point which was called "Shrapnel Corner" because the Germans had precise range on it, we were caught in machine-gun fire and had to lie on our stomachs for 20 minutes, during which we lost one man, wounded. I sent him back and went on with my party, only to run into another machine-

gun shower a half-mile farther on. While we were lying down to escape this, a concealed British battery of five-inch guns, about which we knew nothing, opened up right over our heads. It shook us up and scared us so that some of our party were now worse off than the man who had been hit and carried to the rear. We finally got together and went on. When we were about a mile behind the reserve trench, stumbling in the dark through the last and most dangerous path overland, we heard a lone siren whistle, followed by a wave of metallic hammering and wild tooting which seemed to spread over all of Belgium a mile ahead of us. All any of us could say was:

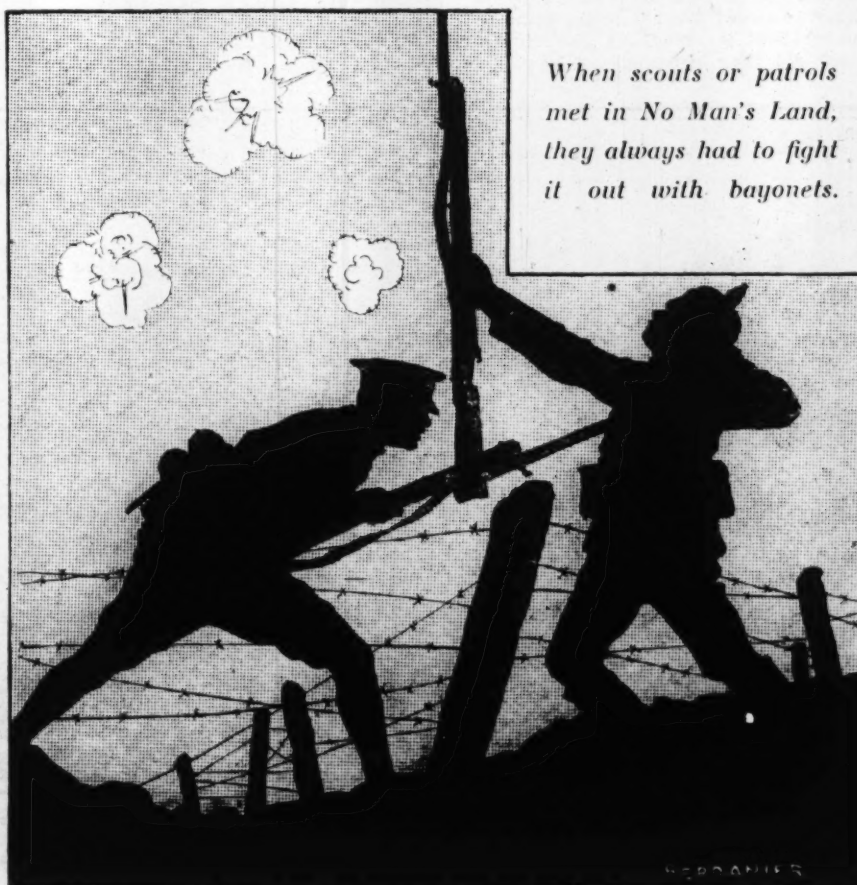
"Gas!"

All you could see in the dark was a collection of white and frightened faces. Every trembling finger seemed awkward as a thumb as we got out our gas masks and helmets and put them on, following directions as nearly as we could. I ordered the men to sit still and sent two forward to notify me from headquarters when the gas alarm was over. They lost their way and were not found for two days. We sat there for an hour, and then I ventured to take my mask off. As nothing happened, I ordered the men to do the same. When we got into the trenches with our packs we found that the gas alarm had been one of Fritz's jokes. The first sirens had been sounded in the German lines, and there hadn't been any gas.

Our men evened things up with the Germans, however, the next night. Some of our scouts crawled clear up to the German barbed wire, 10 yards in front of



The rum going serve out a stiff shot of Jamaica just before an attack.



When scouts or patrols met in No Man's Land, they always had to fight it out with bayonets.

Rediscovered at 80—Man Who Painted America's Most Popular Picture

Alexander M. Willard, Who Produced "The Spirit of '76" More Than 40 Years Ago, Resides in Cleveland—Painted Patriotic Masterpiece for Philadelphia Centennial With Father as Central Figure.

THE dramatic, heroic picture here reproduced, typifying the Revolutionary "Spirit of '76," is undoubtedly the most popular and the most numerous reproduced work of an American artist, with the possible exception of Stuart's portrait of Washington, yet the artist's name is all but forgotten. Archibald M. Willard, who painted this now world-famous picture 45 years ago for the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876, is still living, hale and hearty in his 80th year, in Cleveland, Ohio, where the painting first was exhibited in the art store window of James F. Ryder. The following account of the career of A. M. Willard and the genesis of his most celebrated work is prepared for the Post-Dispatch Sunday Magazine by the artist's former fellow-townsmen, James H. Kennedy, who as a young reporter on the Cleveland Plain Dealer wrote the first description of the original "Spirit of '76," immediately upon its completion.

By JAMES H. KENNEDY.

THE SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX" was painted by Archibald M. Willard in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1875, and was first officially put on general public exhibition in the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. Mr. Willard was then a comparatively young man, of very restricted artistic reputation, whose early training school had been the paint department of a wagon factory at Wellington, Ohio. He is today in his 80th year, still vigorous and alert, mentally and physically—a man of commanding appearance, even though at first sight he may not seem to measure up to his full stature of 6 feet 3 inches. He has not yet laid down his palette and brushes, but works as occasion offers or the spirit moves, in his home studio on Holyoke avenue in Cleveland. This house was built by Mr. Willard some 40 years ago, in what at that time was a choice residential suburb of Cleveland. Today it is entirely surrounded by a thickly settled population of Polish and Russian Jews. The artist has been repeatedly urged to transplant his atelier to a more desirable section of the city, but with affections rooted there in the associations of half a lifetime, he cannot persuade himself to spend his remaining days in any new environment.

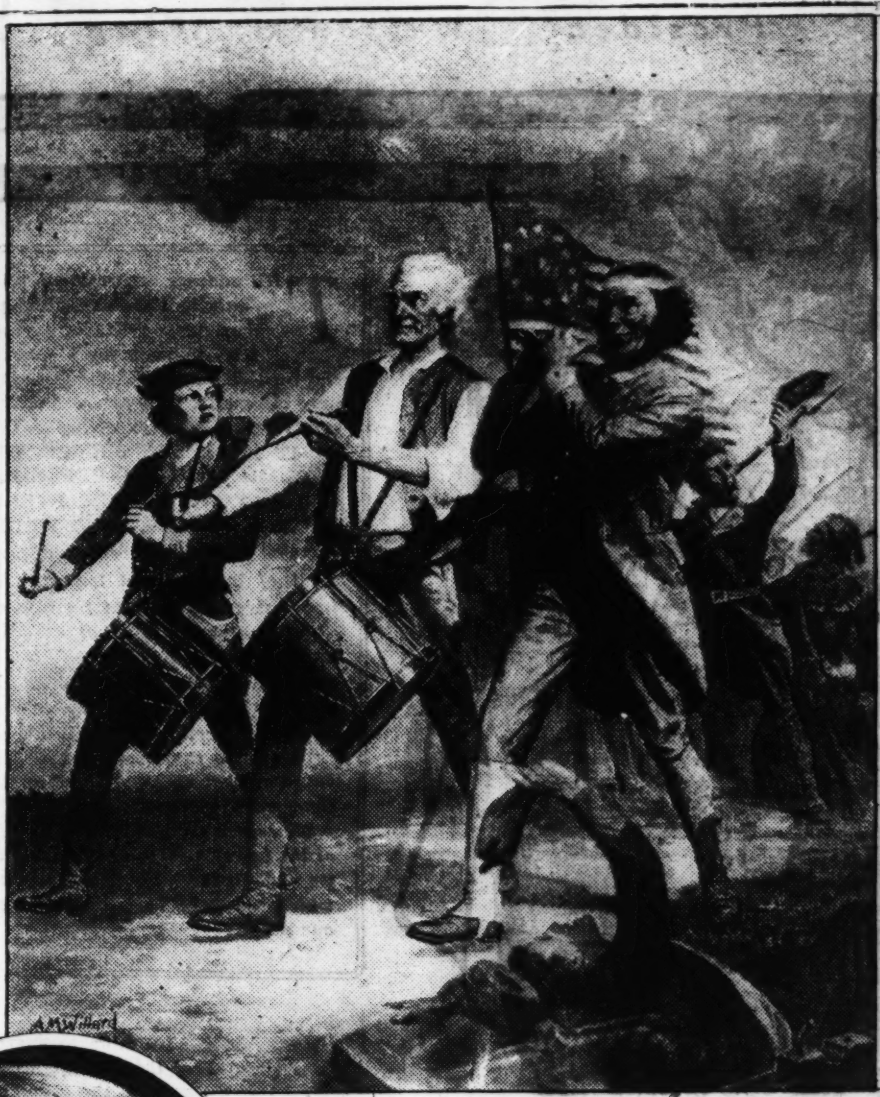
Willard's ancestors were of American Revolutionary stock, and his masterpiece proves once again that blood will tell. The center figure in his great picture, the old drummer with white hair and eagle eyes, is a life-portrait of the artist's father, the Rev. Daniel Willard, who was born in 1801, and who as a lad knew many veteran soldiers of the Revolution, so that he could pass on firsthand to his son their stirring traditions and reminiscences. The elder Willard settled in Ohio in his early manhood and at the time when he posed for this picture was a resident of Wellington, in that State.

Archibald Willard as a youth showed marked artistic predilection, but had no regular art education until he grew up and obtained it for himself. He enlisted as a Union soldier in the Civil War and his first sketches were of camp life. He has still in his possession a number of these, made when the army was in Cumberland Gap. "They seemed to help the folks at home to understand the conditions of army life," he says. Several of his pictorial records of Morgan's raids were published in Harper's contemporaneously.

At the close of the war Willard located at Wellington, O., where he was employed in painting carriages and wagons, and gained the reputation of contributing a very important advertising feature to the product. He gave the salesman "a good talking point," as his employer phrased it.

It was at this period that Willard made his first hit with one of those humorous or "genre" pictures that have circulated widely in chromo reproduction. It represented a couple of children in a runaway dog cart and was entitled "Pluck—Number One." The original was displayed in the window of Ryder's art store in Cleveland, and attracted so much attention that presently the artist followed it up with "Pluck—Number Two." The royalties from these two pictures enabled the young artist to go to Cleveland and take the only course of regular art training he ever had.

Ryder became Willard's publisher and business partner. He saw big opportunities in the approaching Centennial Exposition for a popular picture of the humorous, patriotic sort, devised to exploit in a business way the awakened national sentiment of the time. He even suggested the title of "Yankee Doodle," with the idea of satirizing the old-fashioned militia system, which had become something of a public joke. Willard started working on this idea, and induced his aged father to



"THE SPIRIT OF '76."

come up from Wellington and be a model for the main figure.

But the inherited patriotism and the innate artistic sense of Willard soon awakened him to the fact there was something more in the "Yankee Doodle" motif than humor and burlesque. He discarded the preliminary studies he had made and plunged into the subject with real patriotic enthusiasm. After several months intensive work, the great life-size picture as we now know it stood revealed upon the canvas. It was shown in the centennial art exhibit under the original title, "Yankee Doodle," but this was soon changed to the more comprehensive and fitting "Spirit of '76."

The model for the old drummer in the center, as we have seen, was Willard's father. The fife was Hugh Mosier, a musician of local fame in a little town west of Cleveland, and who had done valiant service in the Civil War. The drummer boy at the right was Harry Dev-eaux, who is now a leading business man of Cleveland. He was a schoolboy in 1875, the son of Gen. J. H. Dev-eaux, who bought the picture after its tour of the country, and presented it to Abbott Hall in his birthtown of Marblehead, Mass., where it now hangs. Quite recently Mr. Willard has painted a full-sized copy of this picture, on commission from Newton D. Baker, now Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet, and formerly Mayor of Cleveland, in which city it now adorns the new municipal hall. From this replica the photograph herewith reproduced was made.

Several other pictures popular in the "chromo" days of a generation ago, bear the signature of A. M. Willard. One of these is "The Minute Man," which depicts youth promptly answering the call of duty in latter-day war time, and old age eager to go along, too. Another is "The Battle of San Juan Hill," showing a group of Civil War veterans discussing the news from Cuba in 1898, in an old soldiers' home at Sandusky, O. "Jim Bludso," dealing with the hero of John Hay's famous Mississippi River ballad of that name, was purchased by Amasa Stone of Cleveland and presented to Col. Hay, his son-in-law. Purely humorous is "Deacon Jones' Experience," for which Bret Harte was paid \$200 to write an accompanying piece of verse. Older readers will recall the picture of family prayer in a homely kitchen interior, where the dog and cat are having an untimely dispute, and pussy has taken refuge on the Deacon's back, while the two youngsters who have instigated the affair regard its climax with a wild glee they cannot restrain.

A 9000-Pound Mirror

THE last annual report of Mount Wilson Observatory contains the interesting news that the mirror of the 100-inch reflector—much the largest telescope in the world—is now completed and silvered. Its clear aperture is actually almost 101 inches; the thickness at the edge is 12.75 inches, and the mirror weighs nearly 9000 pounds. At the center, where the difference is greatest, the depth of the finished paraboloid differs from that of the nearest spherical surface (to which the glass was brought in preparation for parabolizing) by almost exactly 0.001 inch. In silvering, 35 gallons of distilled water were required to fill the concavity, and to this were added 9 gallons of dilute silver solution and 9 gallons of dilute reducing solution. The deposition of the silver required 15 minutes. The cone for this giant telescope is complete and painted, and the mounting was in course of erection at the end of the year. The operation of the telescope and dome will require the use of 35 electric motors.



"THE MINUTE MAN."

SUNDAY MAGAZINE—ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH—JULY 1, 1917.

PAGE FIVE

AN INTERNATIONAL DECLARATION

President Wilson's Flag Day Address Which Is Her



THE address of President Wilson in Washington on Flag Day—June 14 last—undoubtedly is one of the greatest historical documents produced during the present war. In it the Executive not only made clear the high motives which compelled the United States to enter the colossal conflict, but also sounded the pure clear note of a future day when the spirit of freedom will find a footing wherever it alights on the mundane sphere.

IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT THIS INTERNATIONAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BE READ AT ALL PUBLIC GATHERINGS AND IN EVERY AMERICAN HOME ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, NEXT WEDNESDAY.

The address is a remarkable piece of literature as well as a document of international import. It is constructed in terse, colorful, impressive English that reminds one of Lincoln.

The determination of America to fight with every iota of its strength to remove the peril of German autocracy and international serfdom is made plain in no uncertain terms. There is an iron message for Potsdam and Wilhelmstrasse that is as pregnant of meaning as the handwriting on the walls of the doomed palace of Belshazzar.

"Woe to the man or group of men," said the President in conclusion, "that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution, when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations. We are ready to plead at the bar of history and our flag shall wear a new luster. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people."



sedition amongst us and sought to draw our own citizens from their allegiance—and some of these agents were men connected with the official embassy of the German Government itself, here in our own capital. They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce. They tried to incite Mexico to take up arms against us and to draw Japan into a hostile alliance with her—and that not by indirection, but by direct suggestion from the Foreign Office in Berlin. They impudently denied us the use of the high seas and repeatedly executed their threat that they would send to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coasts of Europe.

The Sinister Enemy

AND many of our own people were corrupted. Men began to look upon their own neighbors with suspicion and to wonder in their hot resentment and surprise whether there was any community in which hostile intrigue did not lurk. What great nation in such circumstances would not have taken up arms? Much as we had desired peace, it was denied us and not of our own choice. The flag under which we serve would have been dishonored had we withheld our hand.

But that is only part of the story. We know now as clearly as we knew before we were ourselves engaged that we are not the enemies of the German people and that they are not our enemies. They did not originate or desire this hideous war or wish that we should be drawn into it; and we are vaguely conscious that we are fighting their cause, as they will some day see it, as well as our own. They are themselves in the grip of the same sinister power that has now at last stretched its ugly talons out and drawn blood from us. The whole world is in the grip of that power and is trying out the great battle which shall determine whether it is to be brought under its mastery or fling itself free.

They Were Sure of Conquest

THE war was begun by the military masters of Germany, who proved to be also the masters of Austria-Hungary. These men who have never regarded nations as peoples, men, women and children of like blood and frame as themselves, for whom governments existed and in whom governments had their life. They have regarded them merely as serviceable organizations which they could by force or intrigue bend or corrupt to their own purpose. They have regarded the smaller states, in particular, and the peoples who could be overwhelmed by force, as their natural tools and instruments of domination. Their purpose has long been avowed. The statesmen of other nations, to whom that purpose was incredible, paid little attention; regarded what German professors expounded in their classrooms and German writers set forth to the world as the goal of German policy as rather the dream of minds detached from practical affairs, as private conceptions of German destiny, than as the actual plans of responsible rulers; but the rulers of Germany themselves knew all the while what concrete plans, what well-advanced intrigues lay back of what the professors and the writers were saying, and were glad to go forward unmolested, filling the thrones of Balkan States with German princes, putting German officers at the service of Turkey to drill her armies and make interest with her Government, developing plans of sedition and rebellion in India and Egypt, setting their fires in Persia. The demands made by

Austria upon Serbia were a compassed Europe and Asia for those plans might not arouse them whether they did or not, for the final issue of arms.

The Potsdam Plan

THEIR plan was to throw a political control across beyond the Mediterranean into Hungary was to be as much to Bulgaria or Turkey or the pond Hungary, indeed, was to become Empire, absorbed and dominating influences that had originally themselves. The dream had its heart nowhere else! It rejected tiredly. The choice of peoples contemplated binding together races be kept together only by force—Rumanians, Turks, Armenians—Hungary, the stout little comdomitable Turks, the subtle people did not wish to be united. The own affairs, would be satisfied. They could be kept quiet only threat of armed men. They were only by sheer compulsion and the German military statesmen were ready to deal with it in actually carried the greater precaution!

The Present Situation

LOOK how things stand. A acted, not upon its own people, but at Berlin's dicta its people now desire peace, but granted from Berlin. The so-called single Power. Serbia is but for a moment freed. Bulgaria and Rumania is overrun. The trained, are serving Germany, guns of German warships lying remind Turkish statesmen even but to take their orders from Persian Gulf the net is spread.

Is it not easy to understand been manifested from Berlin sprung? Peace, peace, peace office for now a year or more, but upon the initiative of the herself to hold the advantage. lic, but most of it has been principles it has come to me, and with the terms disclosed which be willing to accept. That Government in its hands besides those I have uable part of France, though

MY Fellow Citizens—We meet to celebrate Flag Day because this flag which we honor and under which we serve is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation. It has no other character than that which we give it from generation to generation. The choices are ours. It floats in majestic silence above the hosts that execute those choices, whether in peace or in war. And yet, though silent, it speaks to us—speaks to us of the past, of the men and women who went before us and of the records they wrote upon it. We celebrate the day of its birth; and from its birth until now it has witnessed a great history, has floated on high the symbol of great events, of a great plan of life worked out by a great people. We are about to carry it into battle, to lift it where it will draw the fire of our enemies. We are about to bid thousands, hundreds of thousands, it may be millions, of our men, the young, the strong, the capable men of the nation, to go forth and die beneath it on fields of blood far away—for what? For some unaccustomed thing? For something for which it has never sought the fire before? American armies were never before sent across the seas. Why are they sent now? For some new purpose, for which this great flag has never been carried before, or for some old, familiar, heroic purpose for which it has seen men, its own men, die on every battlefield upon which Americans have borne arms since the Revolution?

Why America Goes to War

THESE are questions which must be answered. We are Americans. We in our turn serve America, and can serve her with no private purpose. We must use her flag as she has always used it. We are accountable at the bar of history and must plead in utter frankness for what purpose it is we seek to serve.

It is plain enough how we were forced into the war. The extraordinary insults and aggressions of the Imperial German Government left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honor as a sovereign Government. The military masters of Germany denied us the right to be neutral. They filled our unsuspecting communities with vicious spies and conspirators and sought to corrupt the opinion of our people in their own behalf. When they found that they could not do that, their agents diligently spread



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

with Reprinted for Preservation in American Homes



THE President's Flag Day speech made a profound impression in Europe. It was printed in full with large headings in practically all of the great papers of the old world including the press of the Teutonic Bund.

Arthur J. Balfour, England's Foreign Secretary, characterized the address as one of the greatest state papers in history.

"In it," he said, "you will find justification of this great alliance among all nations who love liberty, against the monstrous tyranny and coercion with which the civilized world is threatened if we submit to an inconclusive and ineffective peace."

The Paris *Matin*, voicing the sentiment of the people of France, said of the address:

"The discourse is certainly the most beautiful, the clearest and most instructive that he (President Wilson) has pronounced since the beginning of the war. Nothing is more fortifying to us French, who first put our hand to the task, than to see rising in the world's greatest democracy, at the call of its respected chief, that implacable resolution based on a clear vision of the future of Europe. The situation has never been so clearly stated as on Flag Day in Washington."

Considering the source, the comment of German papers was probably the most flattering. "Answer of Hypocrite Wilson," "Wilson in Delirium," and "Wilson Without a Mask" were some of the headings in the Berlin newspapers. Had the address pleased Berlin it would have been a failure from the standpoint of justice and freedom.

In Russia, the country whose attitude is causing the entente the greatest concern, the address was commented on favorably by the organs of the most prominent parties.



mere single step in a plan which in Berlin to Bagdad. They hoped Europe, but they meant to press for they thought themselves ready

practically the whole of Belgium. Its armies press close upon Russia, and overrun Poland at their will. It cannot go further; it dare not go back. It wishes to close its bargain before it is too late, and it has little left to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand.

"The House of Cards"

broad belt of military power and the very center of Europe and the heart of Asia; and Austria her tool and pawn as Serbia or erous states of the East. Austria-me part of the Central German ted by the same forces and in- mented the German States them- rt at Berlin. It could have had a l idea of solidarity of race en- layed no part in it at all. It con- al and political units which could -Czechs, Magyars, Croats, Serbs, -the proud states of Bohemia and onwealths of the Balkans, the in- oples of the East. These peoples y ardently desired to direct their only by undisputed independence. by the presence or the constant ould live under a common power await the day of revolution. But : had reckoned with all that and their own way. And they have rt of that amazing plan into exe-

THE military masters under whom Germany is bleeding see very clearly to what point Fate has brought them. If they fall back or are forced back an inch, their power both abroad and at home will fall to pieces like a house of cards. It is their power at home they are thinking about now more than their power abroad. It is that power which is trembling under their very feet and deep fear has entered their hearts. They have but one chance to perpetuate their military power or even their controlling political influence. If they can secure peace now with the immense advantages still in their hands which they have up to this point apparently gained, they will have justified themselves before the German people, they will have gained by force what they promised to gain by it—an immense expansion of German power, an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. Their prestige will be secure, and with their prestige their political power. If they fail, their people will thrust them aside; a Government accountable to the people will be set up in Germany as it has been in England, in the United States, in France, and in all the great countries of the modern time except Germany. If they succeed they are safe and Germany and the world are undone; if they fail Germany is saved and the world will be at peace. If they succeed, America will fall within the menace. We and all the rest of the world must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step in their aggression; if they fail the world may unite for peace and Germany may be of the union.

The Intrigue for Peace

ustria is at thier mercy. It has initiative or upon the choice of its nation, ever since the war began. ut cannot have it until leave is alled Central Powers are in fact at its mercy, should its hands be garia has consented to its will, Turkish armies, which Germans certainly not themselves, and the in the harbor at Constantinople y day that they have no choice Berlin. From Hamburg to the

DO you not now understand the new intrigue, the intrigue for peace, and why the masters of Germany do not hesitate to use any agency that promises to effect their purpose, the deceit of the nations? Their present particular aim is to deceive all those who throughout the world stand for the rights of peoples and self-government of nations; for they see what immense strength the forces of justice and of liberalism are gathering out of this war. They are employing liberals in their enterprise. They are using men in Germany and without, as, their spokesmen whom they have hitherto despised and oppressed, using them for their own destruction—Socialists, the leaders of labor, the thinkers they have hitherto sought to silence. Let them once succeed and these men, now their tools, will be ground to powder beneath the weight of the great military empire they will have set up; the revolutionists of Russia will be cut off from all succor or co-operation in Western Europe and a counter revolution fostered and supported; Germany herself will lose her chance of freedom; and all Europe will arm for the next, the final struggle.

Undermining Influences Here

the eagerness for peace that has ver since the snare was set and has been the talk of her foreign ot peace upon her own initiative, ations over which she now deems A little of the talk has been pub- vate. Through all sorts of chan- n all sorts of guises, but never the German Government would rment has other valuable pawns e mentioned. It still holds a val- with slowly relaxing grasp, and

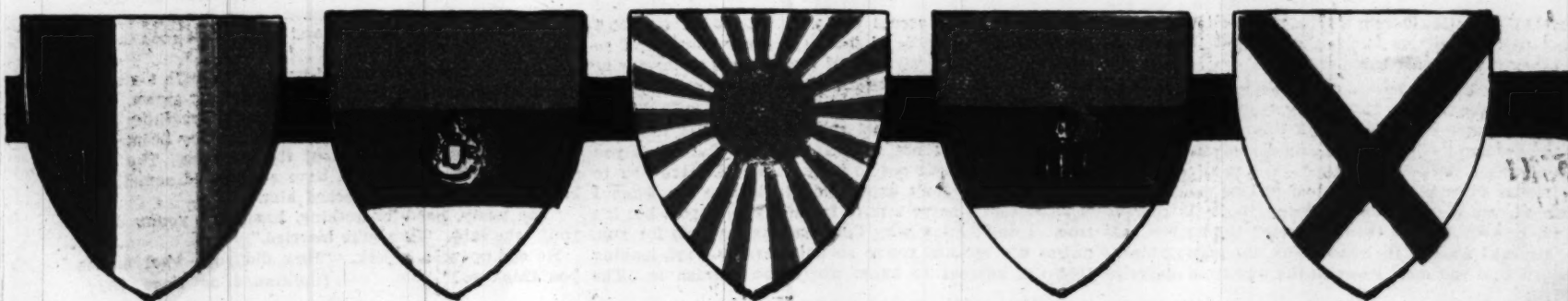
THE sinister intrigue is being no less actively conducted in this country than in Russia and in every country in Europe to which the agents and dupes of the Imperial German Gov-

ernment can get access. That Government has many spokesmen here, in places high and low. They have learned discretion! They keep within the law. It is opinion they utter now, not sedition. They proclaim the liberal purposes of their masters; declare this a foreign war which can touch America with no danger to either her lands or her institutions; set England at the center of the stage and talk of her ambition to assert economic dominion throughout the world; appeal to our ancient traditions of isolation in the politics of the nations; and seek to undermine the Government with false professions of loyalty to its principles.

This Is a People's War

BUT they will make no headway. The false betray themselves in every accent. It is only friends and partisans of the German Government whom we have already identified who utter these thinly disguised disloyalties. The facts are patent to all the world, and nowhere are they more plainly seen than in the United States, where we are accustomed to deal with facts and not with sophistries and the great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a people's war, a war for freedom and justice and self-government amongst all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live upon it and have made it their own, the German people themselves, included; and that with us rests the choice to break through all these hypocrisies and patent cheats and masks of brute force and help set the world free, or else stand aside and let it be dominated a long age through by sheer weight of arms and arbitrary choices of self-constituted masters, by the nation which can maintain the biggest armies and the most irresistible armaments—a power to which the world has afforded no parallel and in the face of which political freedom must wither and perish.

For us there is but one choice. We have made it. Woe be to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations. We are ready to plead at the bar of history, and our flag shall wear a new luster. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born, and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people.



The Story of Emma McChesney

BY EDNA FERBER

Chapter One

Passing the Salt

THIS is a journey compared to which the travels of Bunyan's hero were a summer-evening's stroll. The Pilgrims by whom this forced march is taken belong to a maligned fraternity, and are known as traveling men. Sample-case in hand, trunk key in pocket, cigar in mouth, brown derby tilted at an angle of 90, each young and untired traveler starts on his journey down that road which leads through morasses of chicken a la Creole, over greasy mountains of queen fritters made doubly perilous by slippery glaciers of rum sauce, into formidable jungles of breaded veal chops threaded by sanguine and deadly streams of tomato gravy, past sluggish mires of dreadful things en casserole, over hills of corned-beef hash, across shaking quagmires of veal glace, plunging into sloughs of slaw, until, haggard, weary, digestion shattered, complexion gone, he reaches the safe haven of roast beef, medium. Once there, he never again strays, although the pompadoured, white-aproned siren sing-songs in his ear the praises of Irish stew and pork with apple sauce.

Emma McChesney was eating her solitary supper at the Berger house at Third River, Mich. She had arrived at the roast beef haven many years before. She knew the digestive perils of a small town hotel dining room as a guide on the snow-covered mountain knows each treacherous pitfall and chasm. Ten years on the road had taught her to recognize the deadly snare that lurks in the seemingly calm bosom of minced chicken with cream sauce. Not for her the impenetrable mysteries of a hamburger and onions. It had been a struggle, brief but terrible, from which Emma McChesney had emerged triumphant, her complexion and figure saved.

No more metaphor. On with the story, which left Emma at her safe and solitary supper.

She had the last number of the Dry Goods Review propped up against the vinegar cruet, and the Worcestershire, and the salt shaker. Between conscientious disinterested mouthfuls of medium roast beef, she was reading the snappy ad set forth by her firm's bitterest competitors, the Strauss Sans-silk Skirt Co. It was a good reading ad. Emma McChesney, who had forgotten more about petticoats than the average skirt salesman ever knew, presently allowed her lukewarm beef to grow cold and flabby as she read. Somewhere in her subconscious mind she realized that the lanky head waiter had placed someone opposite her at the table. Also, subconsciously, she heard him order liver and bacon with onions. She told her self that as soon as she reached the bottom of the column she'd look up to see who the fool was. She never arrived at the column's end.

"I just hate to tear you away from that love lyric; but if I might trouble you for the vinegar!"

Emma groped for it back of her paper and shoved it across the table without looking up.

"And the Worcester?"

One eye on the absorbing column, she passed the tall bottle. But at its removal her prop was gone. The Dry Goods Review was too weighty for the salt shaker alone.

"—and the salt. Thanks. Warm, isn't it?"

There was a double vertical from between Emma McChesney's eyes as she glanced up over the top of her Dry Goods Review. The frown gave way to a half smile. The glance settled into a stare.

"But then, anybody would have stared. He expected it," she said afterwards, in telling about it. "I've seen matinee idols and tailors' supplies salesmen, and Julian Eltinge, but this boy had any made professional beauty I ever saw looking as handsome and dashing as a bowl of cold oatmeal. And he knew it."

Now, in the 10 years that she had been out representing T. A. Buck's Featherbloom Petticoats, Emma McChesney had found it necessary to make a rule or two for herself in the strict observance of one of these she had become past mistress in the fine art of concealing the warm advances of fresh and friendly salesmen of the opposite sex. But this case was different, she told herself. The man across the table was little more than a boy—an amazingly handsome, astonishingly impudent, cockily confident boy, who was staring with insolent approval at Emma McChesney's trim, shirt-waisted figure and her fresh, attractive coloring, and her well-cared for hair beneath the smart summer hat.

"It isn't in human nature to be as good looking as you are," spake Emma McChesney, suddenly, being a person who never trifled with half-way measures. "I'll bet you have had teeth or an impediment in your speech."

The gorgeous young man smiled. His teeth were perfect. "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers," he announced, glibly. "Nothing missing there, is there?"

"Must be your morals then," retorted Emma McChesney. "My, my! And on the road! Why, the trail of bleeding hearts that you must leave all the way from Maine to

California would probably make the Red Sea turn white with envy."

The Fresh Young Kid speared a piece of liver and looked soulfully up into the adoring eyes of the waitress who was hovering over him.

"Got any nice hot biscuits tonight, girlie?" he inquired.

"I'll get you some, sure," wildly promised his handmaiden and disappeared kitchenward.

"Brand-new to the road, aren't you?" observed Emma McChesney, cruelly.

"What makes you think?"

"Liver and bacon, hot biscuits, Worcestershire," elucidated she. "No old-timer would commit suicide that way. After you've been out for two or three years you'll stick to the Rock of Gibraltar—roast beef, medium. Oh, I get wild now and then and order eggs, if the girl says she knows the hen that layed 'em, but plain roast beef, unchloroformed, is the one best bet. You can't go wrong if you stick to it."

The god-like young man leaned forward, forgetting to eat.

"You don't mean to tell me you're on the road?"

"Why not?" demanded Emma McChesney, briskly.

"Oh, fie, fie!" said the handsome youth, throwing her a languishing look. "Any woman as pretty as you are, and with those eyes, and that hair and figure—Say, little one, what are you going to do tonight?"

Emma McChesney talked steadily, and evenly and generously, from 8 until 8:30. She talked from the great storehouse of practical knowledge which she had accumulated in her 10 years on the road. She told the handsome cub many things for which he should have been undyingly thankful. But when they reached the park—the cool, dim, moon-silvered park, its benches dotted with glimpses of white showing close beside a blur of black, Emma McChesney stopped talking. Not only did she stop talking, but she ceased to think of the boy seated beside her on the bench.

In the handstand, under the arc light, in the center of the pretty little square, some neighborhood children were playing a noisy game, with many shrill cries and much shouting and laughter. Suddenly, from one of the houses across the way, a woman's voice was heard, even above the clamor of the children.

"Fred-dee!" called the voice. "Maybelle! Come now."

And a boy's voice answered, as boys' voices have since Cain was a child playing in the Garden of Eden, and as boys' voices will as long as boys are:

"Aw, ma, I ain't a bit sleepy. We just begun a new game, an' I'm leader. Can't we just stay a couple of minutes more?"

"Well, five minutes," agreed the voice. "But don't let me call you again."

Emma McChesney leaned back on the rustic bench and clasped her strong, white hands behind her head, and stared straight ahead into the soft darkness. And if it had been light you could have seen the bitter lines showing faintly about her mouth were outweighed by the sweet and gracious light which was glowing in her eyes.

"Fred-dee!" came the voice of command again. "Maybelle! This minute, now!"

One by one the flying little figures under the arc light melted away in the direction of the commanding voice and home and bed. And Emma McChesney forgot all about fresh young kids and featherbloom petticoats and discounts and bills of lading and sample cases and grouchy buyers. After all, it had been her protecting maternal instinct which had been aroused by the boy at supper, although she had not known it then. She did not know it now, for that matter. She was busy remembering just such evenings in her own life—summer evenings, filled with the high, shrill laughter of children at play. She, too, had stood in the doorway, making a funnel of her hands, so that her clear call through the twilight might be heard above the cries of the boys and girls. She had known how loath the little feet had been to leave their play, and how they had lagged up the porch stairs, and into the house. Years, whose memory she had tried to keep behind her, now suddenly loomed before her in the dim quiet of the little flower-scented park.

A voice broke the silence, and sent her dream thoughts scattering to the winds.

"Honestly, kid," said a voice, "I could be crazy about you, if you'd let me."

The forgotten figure beside her worked into sudden life. A strong arm encircled her shoulders. A strong hand seized her own, which were clasped behind her head. Two warm, eager lips were pressed upon her lips, checking the little cry of surprise and wrath that rose in her throat.

Emma McChesney wrenched herself free with a violent jerk, and pushed him from her. She did not storm. She did not even rise. She sat very quietly, breathing fast. When she turned at last to look at the boy beside her it seemed that her profile cut the darkness. The man shrank a little, and would have stammered something, but Emma McChesney checked him.

"You nasty, good-for-nothing, handsome young devil, you!" she said. "So you're married."

He sat up with a jerk. "How did you—what makes you think so?"

(Continued on Page 11.)



"I just hate to tear you away from that love lyric; but if I might trouble you for the vinegar!"

Emma McChesney sugared her tea, and stirred it, slowly. Then she looked up. "Tonight, you fresh young kid, you!" she said calmly, "I'm going to dictate two letters, explaining why business was rotten last week, and why it's going to pick up next week, and then I'm going to keep an engagement with a nine-hour beauty sleep."

"Don't get sore at a fellow. You'd take pity on me if you knew how I have to work to kill an evening in one of these little town-pump burgers. Kill 'em! It can't be done. They die harder than the heroine in a 10, 20, 30. From supper to bedtime is twice as long as from breakfast to supper. Honest!"

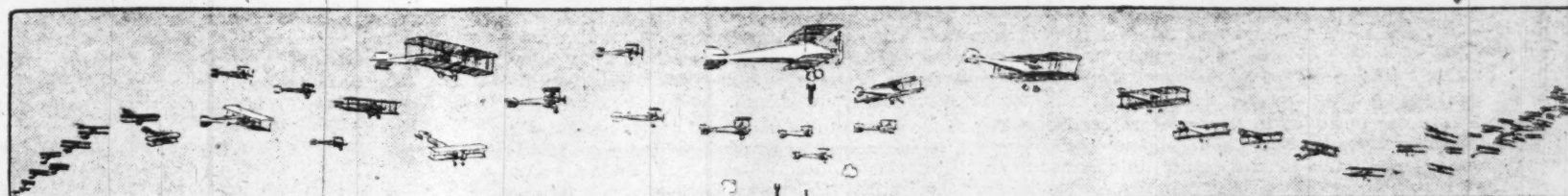
But Emma McChesney looked inexorable, as women do just before they relent. Said she: "Oh, I don't know. By the time I get through trying to convince a bunch of customers that T. A. Buck's Featherbloom Petticoat has every other skirt in the market looking like a piece of Fourth of July bunting that's been left out in the rain, I'm about ready to turn down the spread and leave a call for 6:30."

"Be a good fellow," pleaded the unquenchable one. "Let's take in all the nickel shows, and then see if we can't drown our sorrows in—er—"

Emma McChesney slipped a coin under her plate, crumpled her napkin, folded her arms on the table and regarded the boy across the way with what our best talent calls a long, level look. It was so long and so level that even the airiness of the buoyant youngster at whom it was directed began to lessen perceptibly, long before Emma began to talk.

"Tell me, young 'un, did anyone ever refuse you anything? I thought not. I should think that when you realize what you've got to learn it would scare you to look ahead. I don't expect you to believe me when I tell you that I never talk to fresh guys like you, but it's true. I don't know why I'm breaking my rule for you, unless it's because you're so unbelievably good looking that I'm anxious to know where the blemish is. The

Shining Mark for an Air Fleet=HELIGOLAND



Rock in North Sea, door to German submarine and battleship bases vulnerable only from air—Has area of only five square miles and is so thickly studded with guns and munition depots that there are few spots where a bomb could fall without doing disastrous damage :: :: ::

TWENTY-SEVEN years ago Germany traded to England for a rock in the North Sea a colonial empire in Africa half as large as all of Continental Europe. Bismarck, who had been succeeded a few months before by Von Caprivi, protested violently against the exchange, and most of the empire was with the deposed Minister in his objections. But the deal was consummated and today there is not a man, woman or child in the central Powers who would trade back that speck in the North Sea for the colonial empires of the world.

The rock is Heligoland and grimly it stands, a sentinel at the door of Germany. In the last three years it has amply compensated the empire for the loss of Zanzibar and East Africa. It has kept the allied fleets from Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, the great German naval bases, and has made the ruthless submarine campaign in the North Sea largely possible. Heligoland, with its five square miles of sand dunes and cliffs, has been the Gibraltar of the North Sea.

A glance at the map on this page will clearly show the strategic position occupied by the rock. The mammoth 17-inch guns on the island have prevented the approach of allied warships to the German coast. Submarine flotillas operating from behind Heligoland have had a base of supplies and a safe refuge in time of need. It has been generally assumed that all orders to submarine commanders from the German admiralty have been dispatched from Heligoland.

Several months ago Winston Churchill suggested in the House of Commons that the cure for the submarine menace was "to dig the rats out of their holes." Such a plan would have demanded the storming from sea of Heligoland, but apparently not looked upon favorably. To attempt to raid Kiel or V. scathed Heligoland in the re self-destruction.

Since that time a new plan of attack on the rock has developed, a plan which has gained especial strength since the entrance of America into the war, an attack on Helligoland from the air.

J. M. de Beaufort, a newspaper correspondent, who learned considerable about the island while on a tour of the German naval bases along the North Sea and from an aeroplane flight over the island, came to the conclusion that the sea fortress was vulnerable only from the air.

"It seems hardly possible," wrote De Beaufort, "to drop a bomb on Heligoland that wouldn't hit a vital spot."

The area of the island is less than five square miles and nearly every yard of it is occupied with gun emplacements, munition dumps, observation towers and landing places for submarines and battleships. A bomb striking one of the large munition warehouses would tear half the island to pieces theoretically. The nearest point on the German mainland is 28 miles.

From the English coast to Heligoland is 275 miles. Calais is a few miles further from the island. Thus, an air raid on the rock from either point would necessitate a round trip of 550 miles, an uncommonly long journey, but one that has been successfully made by a score or more of aviators.

It has been figured that 100 aeroplanes, carrying several tons of high explosives, could practically render the island defenseless against a naval attack timed to follow immediately after the air raid. The rock formation is such that a series of broadsides from big naval guns would cause large sections of the island to crumble into dust, thus loosening the batteries and destroying their usefulness.

The objections that have been made to the long air trip have been answered with the suggestion that hydroplanes, launched

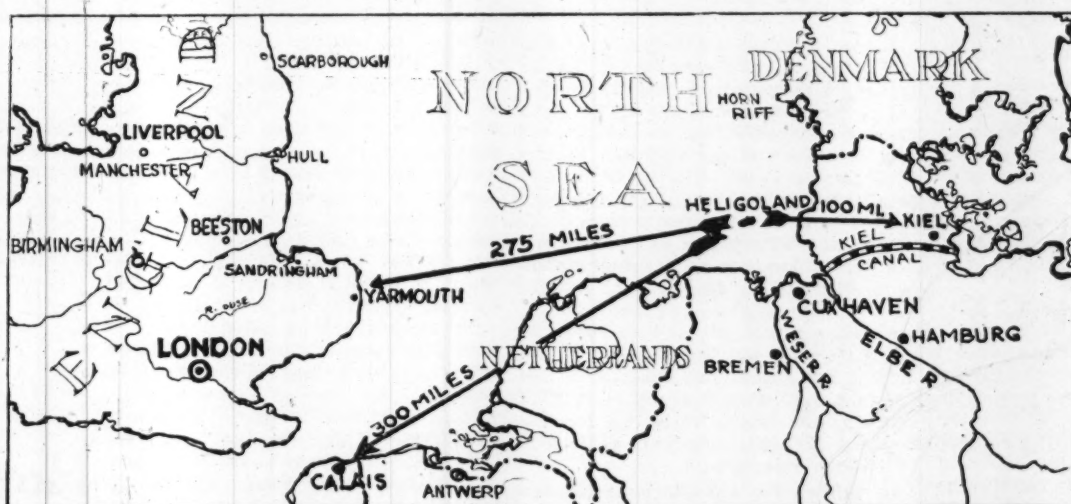


doubt not for one moment that sooner or later the British will blow up the whole island.

"It is futile to try to get anywhere near Heligoland. None but accredited German naval ships are allowed within 10 miles. The nearest I got to Heligoland (in 1915) was about two miles by air—about the only way, I think, to get that far. From the high altitude we were at, the little triangular piece of land seemed hardly more than a speck. It was a clear day, too."

"Immediately after taking possession of the island the Germans proceeded to make it the Gibraltar of the North Sea. Its armaments, defenses, positions, etc., are secrets which have been zealously and, I am convinced, successfully guarded. Although, as I have said before, I was unable to satisfy my thirst for knowledge by a personal visit, I managed to obtain some interesting and first descriptions of the place and although I have been unable to obtain a photographic copy of the official large scale map of Heligoland, I have had plenty of opportunities for studying the lay of the land.

While the importance of Heligoland as a protective harbor of refuge for German warships, is, of course, slight as compared to the safety of the Kiel Canal, its value as a coaling station and as a torpedo boat and submarine base is incalculable. During the past few years millions of dollars have been spent on the construction of large moles, harbors and sea walls in order to protect the island from the ravages of storms and at the same time offer some shelter for ships. On the southeastern side two moles have been built, one of 2000 feet in length, the other of 1300. In this way something over 70 acres of land have been reclaimed. The new



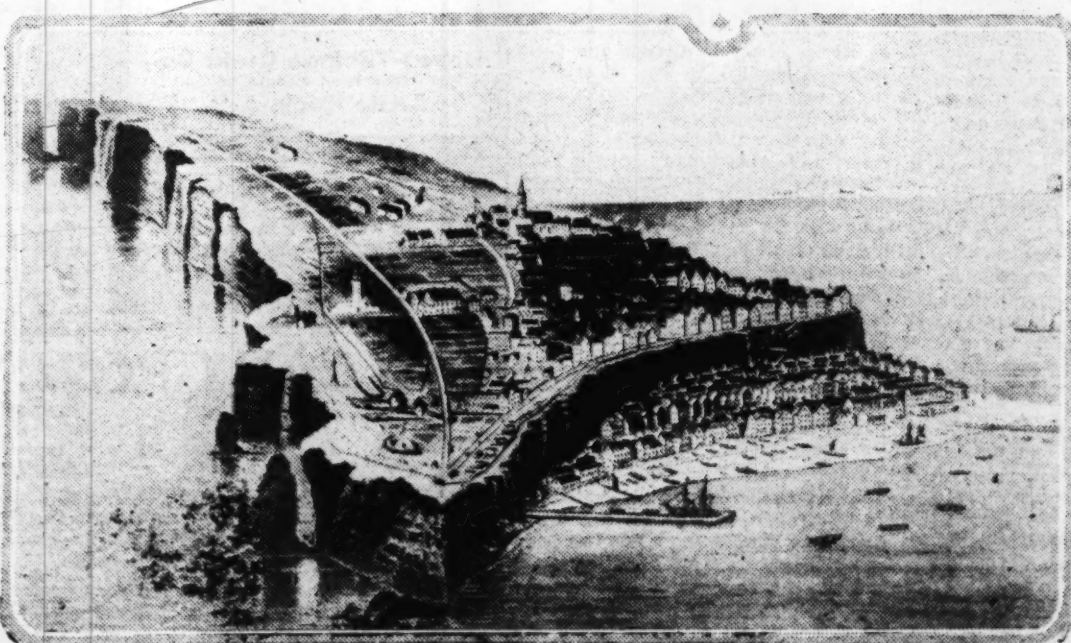
*Heligoland in its relation to Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and other great naval bases of Germany
and its nearest distances to allied aeroplane bases.*

De Beaufort gathered some interesting data concerning the island while on his German journey. In the section of a book he recently had published he had this to say of Heligoland:

¹⁰ Heligoland, with Wilhelmshaven and Kiel, form the nucleus of the German coast defense system. It consists of two islands the larger about a mile in length, with an upper and lower level ('ober' and 'underland') and the unimportant and much smaller one, half a mile east, called Sand Island. At the beginning of hostilities, every man, woman and child, not in some way connected with the navy and the defense of the island, was packed off. Most of them were sent to Hamburg, where I met some of them. It is interesting to note that several native Heligolanders are interned as British aliens, yet none of them have ever set foot in England. They are the men who, after the session of 1890, chose to retain their British nationality. Among the 2000 inhabitants were a large number of women, who have never been interned since they were born. There were many sad scenes that Monday day, the day before England declared war. Very few of them—so many Heligolanders told me personally—ever expected to see their homes again. They

ade of those harbors impossible. The plunging fire which the elevation of those batteries makes it possible to direct would prove destructive to even the heaviest type of armor plate. Lord Beresford has been frequently quoted in connection with Heligoland's defense as having said that no commander would dare expose ships to a fire of this kind. Even if, by some miracle, an enemy ship should succeed in reaching the island, it would be a practical impossibility to carry it by storm owing to the almost perpendicular steepness of the cliffs.

"From the outside not a gun is visible. Every gun is protected by Gruzon turrets or cupolas, all built on the disappearing principle. (Gruzon armor is a new invention of the Gruzons which is said to be absolutely shell proof. It is too heavy for universal ship plates.) The emplacements have been cut into solid rock and so have the ammunition depots and bomb-proof shelters. Krupp anti-aircraft guns are stationed at points of vantage and it is claimed they are unable to fire close to three miles (15,000 feet) high. Provisions and ammunitions of all kinds are stored in various depots, enough to last a year, while an ample number of sailors, calculated



Heligoland as it appeared before the English cession in 1890 to Germany for conversion into the Gibraltar of the North Sea.

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number of sailors, calculated 'for all eventualities,' as the official phrase runs, are garrisoned in the fortress.

"Interesting arguments by German and alien naval authorities are recorded on certain confidential reports about the fortifications and general aspect of Heligoland. It has been maintained by some that the fortress would become untenable if subjected to a heavy bombardment. They argue that modern high explosive shells would blow the sandstone rocks to bits, dislodge the batteries and make them useless. But against these arguments were placed the reports of experiments made by German experts in which it was stated that no part of the island had been affected by connective concussions of even the heaviest ordnance of the cliff batteries nor by any explosion caused by direct fire against the rocks."

A New Calendar With 13 Months in Every Year

JOHN CLINTON PARKER, a Philadelphian, has designed a method for measuring time, which provides 13 months of 28 days each, with the 365th day—Christmas—not falling in any month or week and with two such days devoted to Christmas in leap year. By this arrangement the same day of the week has the same day in every month.

The calendar was presented to the Hydrographic Bureau in Washington for consideration by that department. It is to be dedicated to "the mothers of mankind and to men who have been loyal to duty at a great personal sacrifice," and the inventor plans to have the new chronology commence on Monday, Dec. 24, 1917.

Under the proposed calendar every year would begin on Monday and end on Sunday. Two days are devoted by it to the Christmas festival every leap year. According to the new arrangement a year consists of 364 days grouped in 52 weeks, distributed over 13 months. The number of days and weeks is the same in each month. The same day of the week has the same date in every month. Christmas, the 365th day, does not come in any week or month. It is made the keystone day of the year, "to celebrate the final triumph of the Christmas spirit over egotism, wealth and war."

The calendar is circular in form, the outer circle representing time divided into 364 days, the numbers representing the Sundays. Three hundred and sixty-five

and 366 represent the "keystone" days necessary to complete the circuit around the sun for regular and leap years. The next inner circle represents the 52 weeks. The names of the original 13 American colonies are used to represent the 13 months of 28 days each. The inner circle gives the 13 weeks in each quarter. The seventh month is the "keystone" month.

The center wheel can be considered as representing the sun and the six wheels as representing the earth at different times of the year as it passes around the sun within the compass of time. Outside the circle of time is infinite space. The six wheels may also represent the six working days, and the seventh the day of rest.

In commenting upon his new calendar, which he has named "Calabuy," Mr. Parker said:

"Our present method of dividing time, expressed by the existing calendars, is not at all simple. It is quite cumbersome. Their origin and growth are most interesting. The Egyptians were the first to institute a sacred calendar, in which every day—almost every hour—had its special religious ceremony. Then there are the Hebrew calendar and the Mohammedan, Republican, Chinese, Julian and Gregorian calendars, the latter being the one used by us at the present time. It is the reformed Julian calendar, introduced by the bull of Pope Gregory XIII, in 1582, but was not adopted in England until 170 years later.

"When we consider that the world suffered for 1900 years to gratify the vanity of the Emperor Augustus, who had the then present calendar altered so as to give August as many days as July, one would have thought that the Gregorian calendar would have been adopted at once, as it was so far an advance in the right direction. Even to this day the Julian calendar is used by both Russia and Greece, whose dates consequently are now 13 days behind those of other Christian countries.

"It is not my purpose to change the number of months, but to add another month, making 13, each containing 28 days. That would give a total of 364 days, with Christmas not coming in any week or month. The old Gregorian calendar ends on Dec. 22, 1917. Christmas is advanced two days to Dec. 23. The new calendar begins on Dec. 24. Each year ends on the shortest day, which is Dec. 21 or 22 in the old calendar. Every month and every year begin on Monday in the new calendar, and the same date of the same week has the same date in every month. This is simplicity indeed, and to my mind is a sensible and logical way to overcome a complicated problem.

"We must not forget that time is the measure of motion—not the motion itself. It is the enveloping circle of our sphere of life, thought, knowledge and action. It is the horizon of life beyond which is space without measure. It is an elastic circle, which permits eternal growth indefinitely, without a break."

An American Boy at the Front

the enemy fire trench, tied empty jam tins to the barricade and then, after attaching small telephone wires to the barbed strands, crawled back to our trenches. When they started pulling the telephone wires the empty tins made a clatter right under Fritz's nose. Immediately the Germans opened up with all their machine gun and rifle fire, began bombing the spot from which the noise came and sent up "S O S" signals for artillery fire along a mile of their line. They fired a \$10,000 salute and lost a night's sleep over the noise made by the discarded containers of 5 shillings' worth of jam. It was a good tonic for the Tommies.

A few days after this a very young officer passed me in a trench while I was sitting of a fire step, writing a letter. I noticed that he had the red tabs of a staff officer on his uniform, but I paid no more attention to him than that. No compliments such as salutes to officers are paid in the trenches. After he had passed one of the men asked me if I didn't know whom he was. I said I didn't.

"Why, you d— fool," he said, "that's the Prince of Wales."

When the little Prince came back I stood to salute him. He returned the salute with a grave smile and passed on. He was quite alone, and I was told, afterward, that he made these trips through the trenches just to show the men that he did not consider himself better than any other soldier. The heir of England was certainly taking nearly the same chance of losing his inheritance that we were.

After we had been on the front line 15 days we received orders to make a bombing raid. Sixty volunteers were asked for, the whole battalion offered. I was lucky—or unlucky—enough to be among the 60 who were chosen. I want to tell you in detail about this bombing raid, so that you can understand what a thing may really amount to that gets only three lines, or perhaps nothing at all, in the official dispatches. And, besides that, it may help some of the young men who read this to know something, a little later, about bombing.

The 60 of us chosen to execute the raid were taken 20 miles to the rear for a week's instruction practice. Having only a slight idea of what we were going to try to do, we felt very jolly about the whole enterprise, starting off. We were camped in an old barn, with several special instruction officers in charge. We had oral instruction the first day, while sappers dug and built an exact duplicate of the section of the German trenches which we were to raid. That is, it was exact except for a few details. Certain "skeleton trenches" in the practice section, were dug simply to fool the German aviators. If a photograph, taken back to German headquarters, had shown an exact duplicate of a German trench section, suspicion might have been aroused and our plans revealed. We were constantly warned about the skeleton trenches and told to remember that they did not exist in the German section where we were to operate. Meanwhile, our practice section was changed a little, several times, because aerial photographs showed that the Germans had been renovating and making some additions to the trenches in which we were to have our frolic with them.

We had oral instruction, mostly, during the day, because we didn't dare let the German aviators see us practicing a bomb raid. All night long, sometimes until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, we rehearsed that raid, just as carefully as a company of actors would rehearse a play. At first there was a disposition to have sport out of it.

"Well," some chap would say, rolling to the hay all fired out, "I got killed six times tonight. 'Spose it'll be eight times tomorrow night."

One man insisted that he had discovered, in one of our aerial photographs, a German burying some money, and he carefully examined each new picture so that he could be sure of finding the dough and digging it up. The grave and serious manner of our officers, however, the exhaustive care with which we were drilled, and, more than all, the approach of the time when we were to "go over the top," drove all sport out of our minds, and I can say for myself that the very thought of that undertaking, as the fatal night drew near, sent shivers up and down my spine.

A bombing raid—something originated in warfare by the Canadians—is not intended for the purpose of holding ground, but to gain information, to do as much damage as possible, and to keep the enemy in a state of nervousness. In this particular raid, the chief object was to gain information. Our high command wanted to know what troops were opposite us and what troops had been there. We were expected to get this information from prisoners and from buttons and papers off of the Germans we might kill. It was believed that troops were being relieved from the big tent show, up at the Somme, and sent to our sidishown in Belgium for rest. Also, it was suspected that artillery was being withdrawn for the Somme. Especially, we were anxious to bring back prisoners.

In civilized war a prisoner can be compelled to tell only his name, rank and religion. But this is not a civilized war and there are ways of making prisoners talk. One of the most effective ways—quite humane—is to tie a prisoner fast, head and foot, and then tickle his bare feet with a feather. More severe measures have frequently been used—the water cure for instance—but I'm bound to say that nearly all the German prisoners I saw were quite loquacious and willing to talk, and the accuracy of their information, when later confirmed by raids, was surprising. The iron discipline, which turns them into mere children in the presence of their officers, seemed to make them subservient and obedient to the officers who commanded us. I mean, of course, the privates. In this way the system worked against the Fatherland. Captured German officers, especially Prussians, were a nasty lot. We never tried to get information from them, for we knew they would lie, happily and very intelligently—well instructed in the art.

At last came the night when we were to go "over the top," across No Man's Land, and have a frolic with Fritz in his own happy home. I am endeavoring to be as accurate and truthful as possible in these stories of my soldiering, and I am therefore compelled to say that there wasn't a man in the 60 who didn't show the strain in his pallor and nervousness. Under orders, we discarded our trench helmets and substituted knitted skull caps or empty mess tins. Then we blackened our hands and faces with ashes from a camp fire, so as to avoid being seen as long as possible. After this they loaded us into motor trucks and took us up to "Shrapnel Corner," from which point we went in on foot. Just before we left a staff Captain came along and gave us a little talk.

"This is the first time you men have been tested," he said. "You're Canadians. I needn't say anything more to you. They're going to be popping them off at a great rate while you're on your way across. Remember that you'd better not stand up straight, because our shells will be going over just six and a half feet from the ground—were it's level. If you stand up straight you're likely to be hit in the head, but don't let that worry you, because if you do get hit in the head you won't know it. So why in hell worry about it?" That was his farewell. He jumped on his horse and rode off.

The point we were to attack had been selected long before by our scouts. It was not, as you might suppose, the weakest point in the German line. It was, on the contrary, the strongest. It was considered that the moral effect of cleaning up a weak point would be comparatively small, whereas, to break in at the strongest point would be something really worth while. And, if we were to take a chance, it really wouldn't pay to hesitate about degrees. The section we were to raid had a frontage of 150 yards and a depth of 200 yards. It had been explained to us that we were to be supported by a "box barrage," or curtain fire from our artillery, to last exactly 26 minutes. That is, for 26 minutes from the time when we "started over the top," our artillery, several miles back, would drop a "curtain" of shells all around the edges of that 150x200-yard section. We were to have 15 minutes in which to do our work. Any man not out at the end of the 15 minutes would necessarily be caught in our own fire, as they began pulling down a section of the "box" to pour a straight curtain fire, covering all of the spot of our operations.

Our officers set their watches very carefully with those of the artillery officers, before we went forward to the front trenches. We reached the front at 11 p. m., and not until our arrival there were we informed of the "zero hour"—the time when the attack was to be made. The hour of 12:10 had been selected. The waiting from 11 o'clock until that time was simply an agony. Some of our men sat stupid and inert. Others kept talking constantly about the most inconsequential matters. One man undertook to tell a funny story. No one listened to it and the laugh at the end was emaciated and ghastly. The inaction was driving us all into a state of funk. I could actually feel my nerve oozing out at my finger tips, and, if we had had to wait 15 minutes

longer, I wouldn't have been able to climb out of the trench.

About half an hour before we were to go over, every man had his eye up the trench, for we knew "the rummies" were coming that way. The rum gang serves out a stiff shot of Jamaica just before an attack, and it would be a real test of temperance to see a man refuse. There were no prohibitionists in our set. Whether or not we got our full ration depended on whether the Sergeant in charge was drunk or sober. After the shot began to work, one man next me pounded my leg and holstered in my ear.

"I say. Why all this red tape? Let's go over now."

That noggin' of rum is a life saver. When the hour approached for us to start, the artillery fire was so heavy that orders had to be shouted into ears, from man to man. The bombardment was, of course, along a couple of miles of front, so that the Germans would not know where to expect us. At 12 o'clock exactly they began pulling down a section of the parapet, so that we wouldn't have to climb over it, and we were off.

(Copyright, 1917, by the Bell Syndicate Inc.)

The third article of this personal narrative will appear next Sunday.

How to Reduce Your Weight

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way

If you are carrying around ten to sixty pounds of unhealthy fat you are unnecessarily weakening your vital organs and are bearing a burden which destroys the beauty of your figure.

Why continue to be a victim of superfluous fat? If you want to reduce your weight in a simple, safe and reliable way, without starvation diet or strenuous exercise, here is a test worth trying. Spend some time daily in the open air, take seven deep breaths each morning and night and get from any good druggist a box of oil of korein capsules; take one after each meal and one before retiring at night; also follow the other simple directions that come with the box.

Weigh yourself once a week, so as to know just how fast you are losing weight, and don't leave off the treatment or even skip a single dose until you are down to normal.

Oil of korein is absolutely harmless, is pleasant to take and helps digestion. Even a few days' treatment has been reported to show a noticeable reduction in weight, the step becomes lighter, your work easier; a more buoyant, vivacious feeling takes possession of your whole body and mind.

If you are overstout you should give this treatment a trial. You are very likely to be surprised and delighted. Amaze your friends, too!—ADVERTISEMENT.

Patents Write for How to Obtain a patent. List of Patent Buyers and Inventors Wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion of patentability. Our four books sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 691 9th, Washington, D.C.

Rat Cure
Kills Rats and Mice
NO ODORS

Rats just LOVE it—every tab eaten means a dead rat or mouse. When they die, they leave no odor—RAT CURE mummifies them. Chickens, cats and dogs don't eat it. The Government says, "Kill all rats!" RAT CURE will do it. 100 tablets in can, 25c postpaid. Order a supply today.

Four Rats for One Cent
Hayes-Thomas Grain Co.,
The Seed People at
Little Rock, Ark.

LEPAGE'S GLUE
WILL MEND IT!

YOU CAN GROW YOUR HAIR
Successful Scientific Treatment FOR OLD OR YOUNG—BOTH SEXES

Do you suffer from loss of hair? Does your hair get prematurely gray? Is your hair stringy, itchy or matted? Do you suffer from dandruff, itching or eczema of the scalp? Are you bald-headed or about to become so? Are you bald?

If you suffer from any of the above-mentioned hair troubles, do not neglect it, but try to relieve the trouble at once. Delays are dangerous. Write at once for our illustrated booklet, "The Triumph of Science Over Baldness" (By an Eminent European Specialist). Cut out the coupon below and send today to Union Laboratory, 30 7th St., Union, N. Y.

UNION LABORATORY, 30 7th St., Union, N. Y. Please enclose 10 cents in help pay the distribution expenses. Kindly send me at once your Calverura No. 1 and your book, "The Triumph of Science Over Baldness." (Enclose this coupon in your letter.)

The Story of Emma McChesney

(Continued From Page 8.)



"Look here," he said, "I've got to thank you. That sounds idiotic, but I guess you know what I mean."

"That was a married kiss—a two-year-old married kiss, at least. No boy would get as excited as that about kissing an old stager like me. The chances are you're out of practice. I knew that if it wasn't teeth or impediment it must be morals. And it is."

She moved over on the bench until she was close beside him. "Now, listen to me, boy." She leaned forward impressively. "Are you listening?"

"Yes," answered the handsome young devil, sullenly.

"What I've got to say to you isn't so much for your sake as for your wife's. I was married when I was 18, and stayed married eight years. I've had my divorce 10 years, and my boy is 17 years old. Figure it out. How old is Ann?"

"I don't believe it," he flashed back. "You're not a day over 28—anyway, you don't look it."

"Thanks," drawled Emma. "That's because you've never seen me in negligee. A woman's as old as she looks with her hair on the dresser and bed only a few minutes away. Do you know why I was decent to you in the first place? Because I was foolish enough to think that you reminded me of my own kid. Every fond mamma is gump enough to think that every Greek god

she sees looks like her own boy, even if her own happens to squint and have two teeth missing—which mine hasn't, thank the Lord! He's the greatest young—well, now, look here, young'un. I'm going to return good for evil. Traveling men and geniuses should never marry. But as long as you've done it, you might as well start right. If you move from this spot till I get through with you, I'll yell police and murder. Are you ready?"

"I'm dead sorry, on the square, I am."

"Ten minutes late," interrupted Emma McChesney. "I'm dishing up a sermon, hot, for one, and you've got to choke it down. Whenever I hear a traveling man howling about his lonesome evening, and what a dog's life it is, and no way for a man to live, I always wonder what kind of a summer picnic he thinks it is for his wife. She's really a widow seven months in the year without any of a widow's privileges. Did you ever stop to think what she's doing evenings? No you didn't. Well, I'll tell you. She's sitting home night after night, probably embroidering monograms on your shirtsleeves by way of diversion. And on Saturday night, which is

the night when every married woman has the inalienable right to be taken out by her husband, she can listen to the woman in the flat upstairs getting ready to go to the theater. The fact that there's a ceiling between 'em doesn't prevent her from knowing just where they're going, and why he has worked himself into a rage over his white lawn tie, and whether they're taking a taxi or the car and who they're going to meet afterward at supper.

Just by listening to them coming downstairs she can tell how much Mrs. Third Flat's silk stockings cost, and if she's wearing her new La Valliere or not. Women have that instinct, you know. Or maybe you don't. There's so much you've missed."

"Say, look here," broke from the man beside her. But Emma McChesney laid her cool fingers on his lips.

"Nothing from the sidelines, please," she said. "After they've gone she can go to bed, or she can sit up pretending to read, but really wonder if that squeaky sound coming from the direction of the

kitchen is a loose screw in the storm door, or if it's someone trying to break into the flat. And she's rather sit there, scared green, than go back through that long hall to find out. And when 'tittle comes home with her young man at 11 o'clock, though she promised not to stay out later than 10, she rushes back to the kitchen and falls on her neck, she's so happy to see her. Oh, it's a gay life. You talk about the heroism of the early Pilgrim mothers! I'd like to know what they had on the average traveling man's wife."

"Bess goes to the matinee every Saturday," he began, in feeble defense.

"Matinee!" scoffed Emma McChesney. "Do you think any woman goes to matinee by preference? Nobody goes but girls of 16 and confirmed old maids without brothers and traveling men's wives. Matinee. Say, would you ever hesitate to choose between an all-day train and a sleeper? It's the same idea. What a woman calls going to the theater is something very different. It means taking a nap in the afternoon, so her eyes will be bright at night, and then starting at about 5 o'clock to dress, and lay her husband's clean things out on the bed. She loves it. She even enjoys getting his bath towels

ready, and putting his shaving things where he can lay his hands on 'em, and telling the girl to have dinner ready promptly at 6:30. It means getting out her good dress that hangs in the closet with a cretane bag covering it, and her black satin coat, and her hat with the paradise aigrettes that she bought with what she saved out of the housekeeping money. It means her best silk stockings and her diamond sunburst that he's going to have made over into a La Valliere just as soon as business is better. She loves it all, and her cheeks get pinker and pinker, so that she really doesn't need the little dash of rouge that she puts on 'because everybody does it, don't you know?' She gets ready, all but her dress, and then she puts on a kimono and slips out to the kitchen to make the gravy for the chicken, because the girl never can get it as smooth as he likes it. That's part of what she calls going to the theater, and having a husband. And if there are children—"

There came a little, inarticulate sound from the boy. But Emma's quick ear caught it.

"No? Well, then, we'll call that one black mark less for you. But if there are children—and for her sake I hope there will be—she's father and mother to them. She brings them up single-handed, while he's on the road. And the worst she can do is to say to them: 'Just wait until your father gets home. He'll hear of this.' But shucks! When he comes home he can't whip the kids for what they did seven weeks before, and that they've forgotten all about, and for what he never saw, and can't imagine. Besides, he wants his comfort when he gets home. He says he wants a little rest and peace, and he's darned if he's going to run around evenings. Not much, he isn't! But he doesn't object to her making a special effort to cook all those little things that he's been longing for on the road. Oh, there'll be a seat in heaven for every traveling man's wife—though at that, I'll bet most of 'em will find themselves stuck behind a post."

"You're all right!" exclaimed Emma McChesney's listener, suddenly. "How a woman like you can waste her time on the road is more than I can see. And—I want to thank you. I'm not such a fool!"

"I haven't let you finish a sentence so far, and I'm not going to yet. Wait a minute. There's one more paragraph to this sermon. You remember what I told you about old staggers and the roast beef diet? Well, that applies right through life. It's all very well to trifle with the little side dishes at first, but there comes a time when you've got to quit fooling with the minced chicken and the imitation lamb chops of this world, and settle down to plain, everyday roast beef medium. That other stuff may tickle your palate for a while, but sooner or later it will turn on you and ruin your moral digestion. You stick to roast beef medium. It may sound prosaic and unimaginative and dry, but you'll find that it wears in the long run. You can take me over to the hotel now. I've lost an hour's sleep, but I don't consider it wasted. And you'll oblige me by putting the stopper on any conversation that may occur to you between here and the hotel. I've talked until I'm so low on words that I'll probably have to sell featherbeds in sign language tomorrow."

They walked to the very doors of the Berger House in silence. But at the foot of the stairs that led to the parlor floor he stopped, and looked into Emma McChesney's face. His own was rather white and tense.

"Look here," he said. "I've got to thank you. That sounds idiotic, but I guess you know what I mean. And I won't ask you to forgive a bound like me. I haven't been so ashamed of myself since I was a kid. Why, if you knew Bess—if you knew—"

"I guess I know Bess, all right. I used to be a Bess myself. Just because I'm a traveling man it doesn't follow that I've forgotten the Bess feeling. As far as that goes, I don't mind telling you that I've got neuralgia from sitting in that park with my feet in the damp grass. I can feel it in my back teeth, and by 11 o'clock it will be camping over my left eye, with its little brothers doing a war dance up the side of my face. And, boy, I'd give last week's commissions if there was someone to whom I had the right to say: 'Henry, will you get up and get me a hot-water bag for my neuralgia? It's something awful. And just open the left-hand lower drawer of the chiffonier and get out one of those gauze vests and then get me a safety pin from the trap on the dresser. I'm going to pin it around my head.'"

(Another episode in the life of Emma McChesney will be printed in next Sunday's Magazine.)

Appetizing Cooked Dishes Made From Bananas

In our effort to meet the rapidly increasing cost of foods the trained housekeeper turns to those foods which yield the greatest number of calories for the price, and among these she finds bananas. One large banana will yield 100 calories, of which five are protein. This is equal to two one-half-inch slices of white bread 3x3 1/2 inches. The banana also has the advantage of being a so-called "green food" and a natural one, furnishing to the body a relatively high amount of mineral salts, containing as much iron as whole wheat bread.

For those who find them not so easily digested there are many attractive ways of cooking them. Remember that a comparatively short time is necessary and a quick fire is best.

SPONGE BANANAS.
Cover the bottom of a flat baking dish with small sponge cakes or lady fingers. Upon these place a layer of whole bananas and sprinkle with sugar to taste and the juice of one whole orange or lemon. Sprinkle with chopped nuts or coconut. Bake in a medium oven about 15 minutes. Serve with custard sauce or thick cream. It should be remembered that the bananas are more tart when cooked than when raw.

BANANA CROQUETTES.
Remove the skins from bananas, scrape, using a silver knife to remove the astringent principle which lies close to the skin, and cut in halves crosswise; then remove a slice from each end. Dip in crumbs, egg and crumbs again, fry in deep fat and drain on brown paper.

BANANA CAKE.
Mix and bake the following mixture: 1-2 cup butter (scant), 1 cup sugar, 1-2 cup milk, 1-3 cups flour, 3 tea-

spoons baking powder, whites 4 eggs, 1-2 teaspoon vanilla. Put between layers boiled frosting covered with thin slices of banana and frost the top. This should be eaten the day it is made.

BANANA FRITTERS.
Three bananas, 1 cup bread flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 tablespoon powdered sugar, 1-3 teaspoon salt, 1-4 cup milk, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Mix and sift dry ingredients. Beat egg until light, add milk and combine mixtures; then add lemon juice and banana fruit forced through a sieve. Drop by spoonfuls, dry in deep fat and drain. Serve with lemon juice.

BANANA SALAD.
Remove one section of skin from each of four bananas. Take out fruit, scrape and cut fruit from one banana in thin slices; fruit from other three bananas in 1-2-inch cubes. Marinate cubes with French dressing. Refill skins and garnish each with slices of banana. Stack around a mound of lettuce leaves.

BANANA ICE CREAM.
One quart cream 4 bananas, 1-3 tablespoons lemon juice, 1 cup sugar, few grains of salt. Remove skins and scrape bananas; then force through a sieve. Add remaining ingredients; freeze.

BAKED BANANAS.
Fill a shallow dish with bananas peeled and cut in halves lengthwise and crosswise. Allow 1 level tablespoon sugar, 1 teaspoon melted butter, a few grains salt, 1 teaspoon lemon juice and 2 tablespoons water to each banana. Baste frequently with the syrup and bake slowly half an hour, or till bananas are red and syrup thick. Serve hot.

FRIED BANANAS.

Peel and scrape small, firm bananas. Roll in crumbs, beaten eggs and crumbs again. Put in a wire basket and fry in deep fat about three minutes. Serve with meat in place of potatoes. They may be simply sautéed in a little hot butter.

GELATINE OF BANANAS.

Make a lemon, an orange or a wine jelly, according to the rule for the kind of gelatine used. Mold this with sliced bananas only or with oranges, white grapes, a few figs cut up, nuts or any mixture liked. Turn out and serve with whipped cream.

BANANA SHORTCAKE.

When berries or fresh peaches are out of season, use sliced bananas between and on top of layers of shortcake. Add the fruit the moment before serving, as the heat will discolor the fruit if allowed to stand after slicing when uncooked.

BANANA WHIP.

Press the pulp of three bananas through a ricer, vegetable press or sieve; cook with 1-3 cup sugar and tablespoon lemon juice until scalded. Cool and flavor with a few drops of vanilla or a little wine; add also a few grains of salt, then beat gradually in to a cup of double cream beaten solid with a Dover egg beater. Set aside to become chilled then serve piled high in small glasses with a sprinkling of fine-chopped pistachio nuts on top. Line the glasses before filling with slices of banana. This makes a particularly good charlotte russe filling.—People's Institute of Home Economics, Anne MacGregor Payne, Director.

BREAKING INTO LITERATURE AND ART

Character Sketches
by W. E. HILL



"The line in the anteroom on a busy morning, showing the insurance agent waiting to tackle the art editor; the lady who takes herself awfully hard, with an article on 'Sponge Fishing' in serial form; the art student with the portfolio of life drawings, cribbing pointers from the framed originals; and the popular illustrator who no longer knows any but the big men in the profession."



The lady who expects to land in the editorial sanctum by bombarding with all her charms the boy at the outer gate.



"Jack, boy," she broke in, with a half sob, "go . . . go, and fight for your country . . . and for me!" Lady manuscript reader who would like to draft all the authors of war stories.



"Whaddye wanna see 'im about?"



The lady who tried to sell a humorous anecdote finds herself going down in the elevator with the editor, whom she could not see because he was out of town.



The office assistant, who has to do all the disagreeable work, softens the blow with: "Liked your pictures so much—but we have several of the same type on hand, etc."



"Now, this one of the exploding peanut stand I like immensely—it has feeling and all that—but I'm afraid to chance it. You see, it might offend our Italian readers and we have to be careful of that sort of thing. Now, if it were a cabaret scene I'd take it."



FUNNY

SECTION OF
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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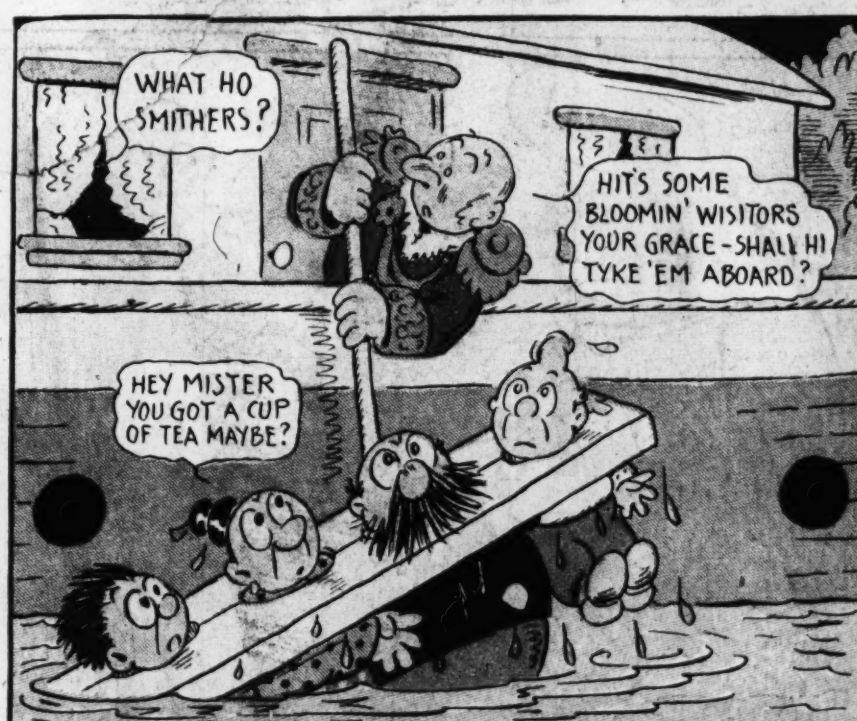
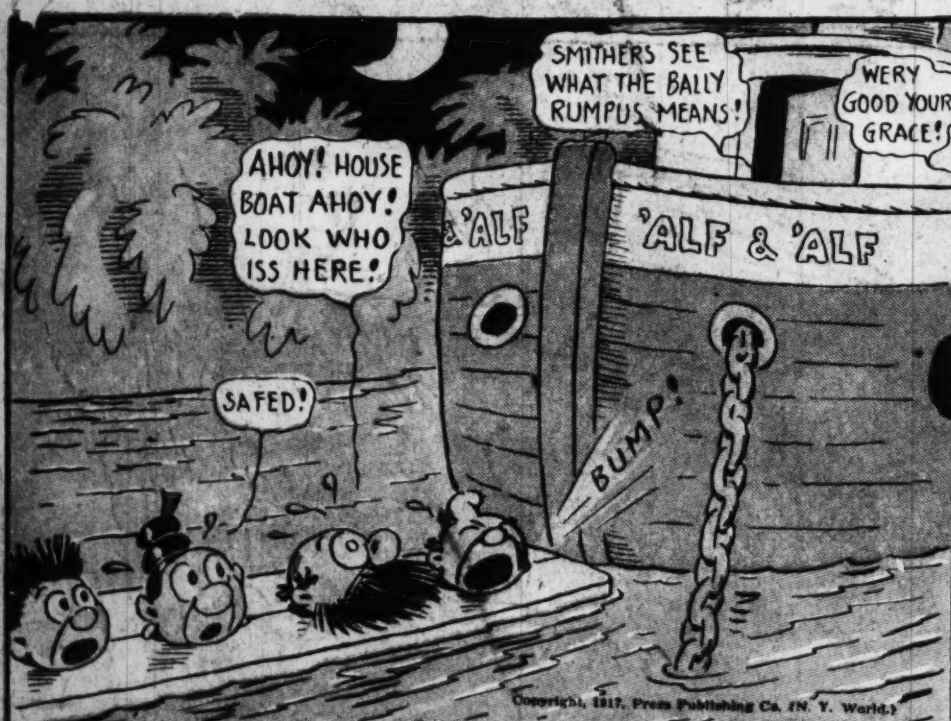
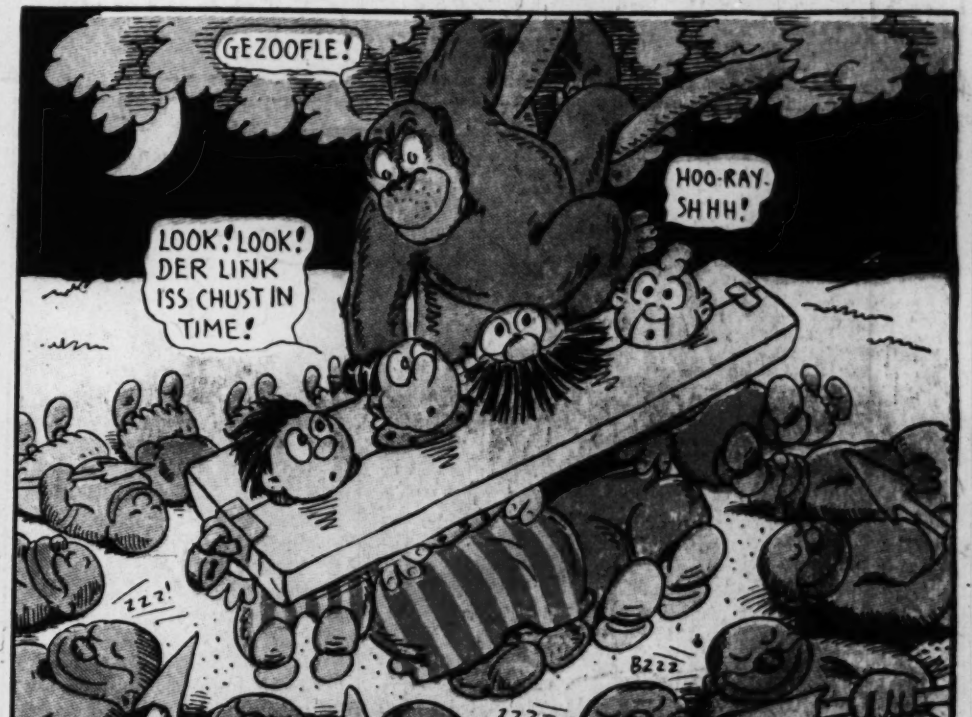
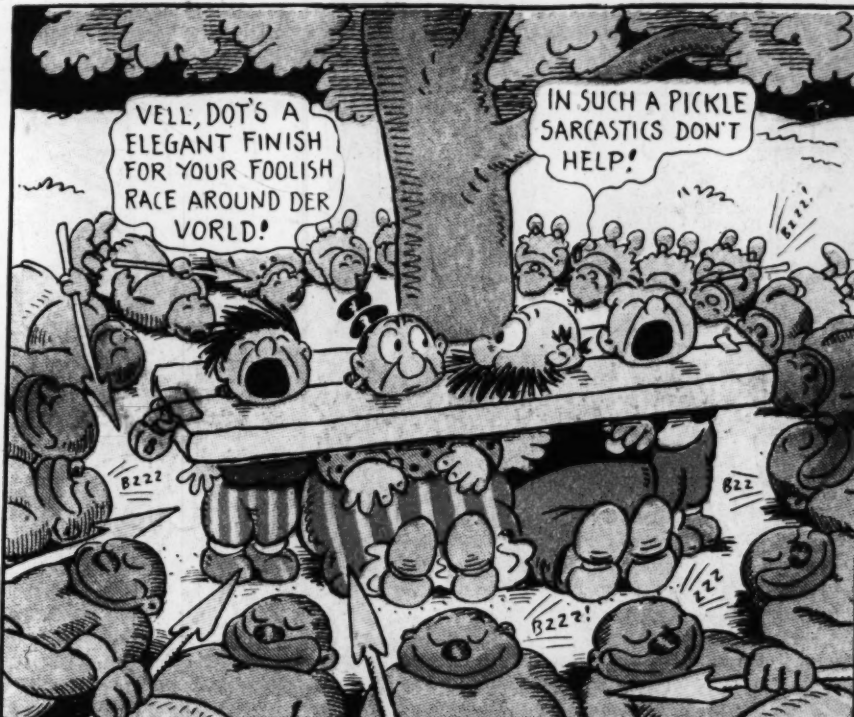


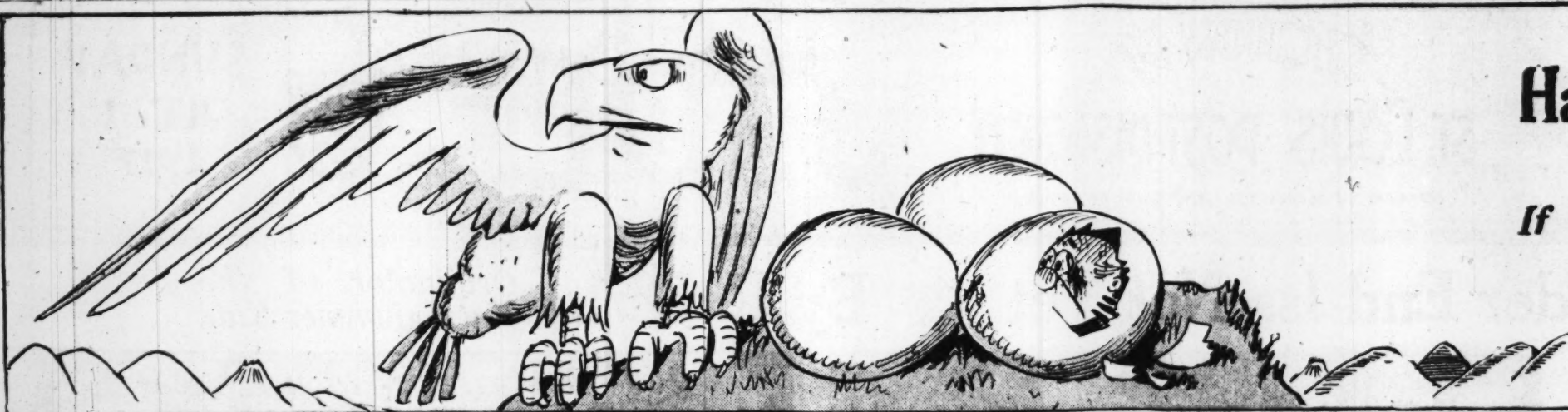
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JULY 1
1917

Hans und Fritz—Und der End Iss Not Yet

By R. Dirks

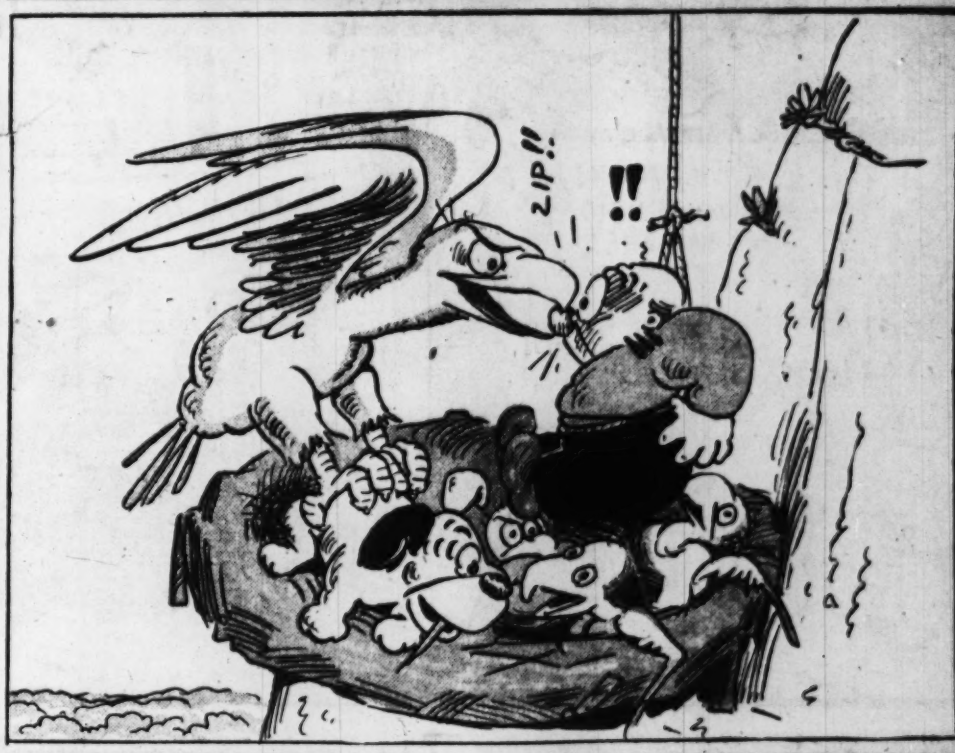
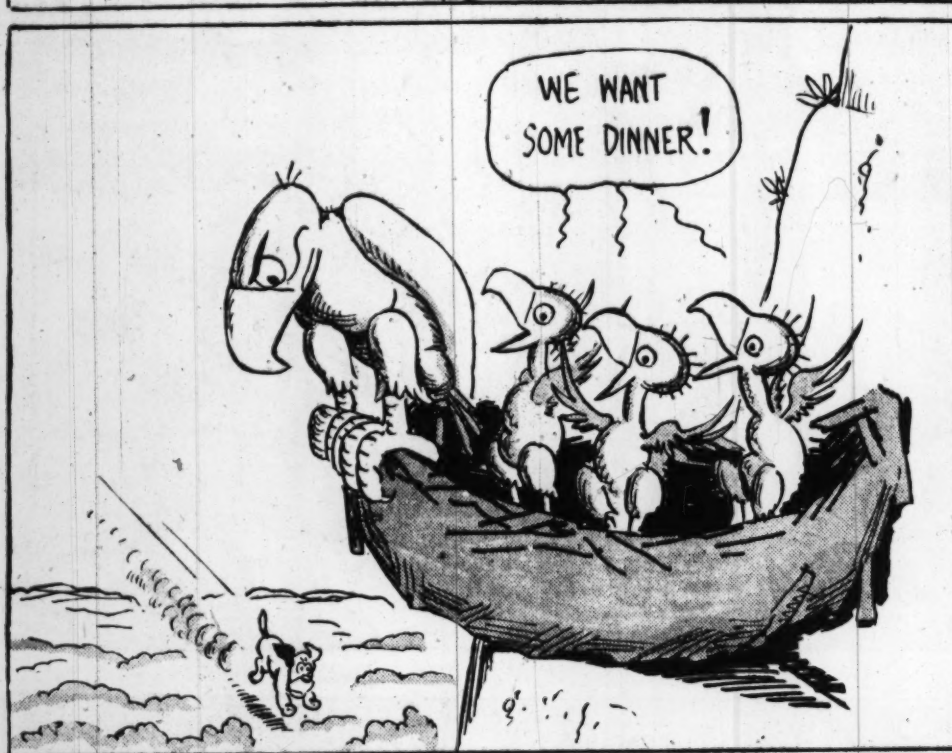
Originator of the
Katzenjammer Kids





Hawkshaw the Detective

*If Mrs. Silverspoon Only Knew
What Hardships Poor Yvette
Has Endured.*

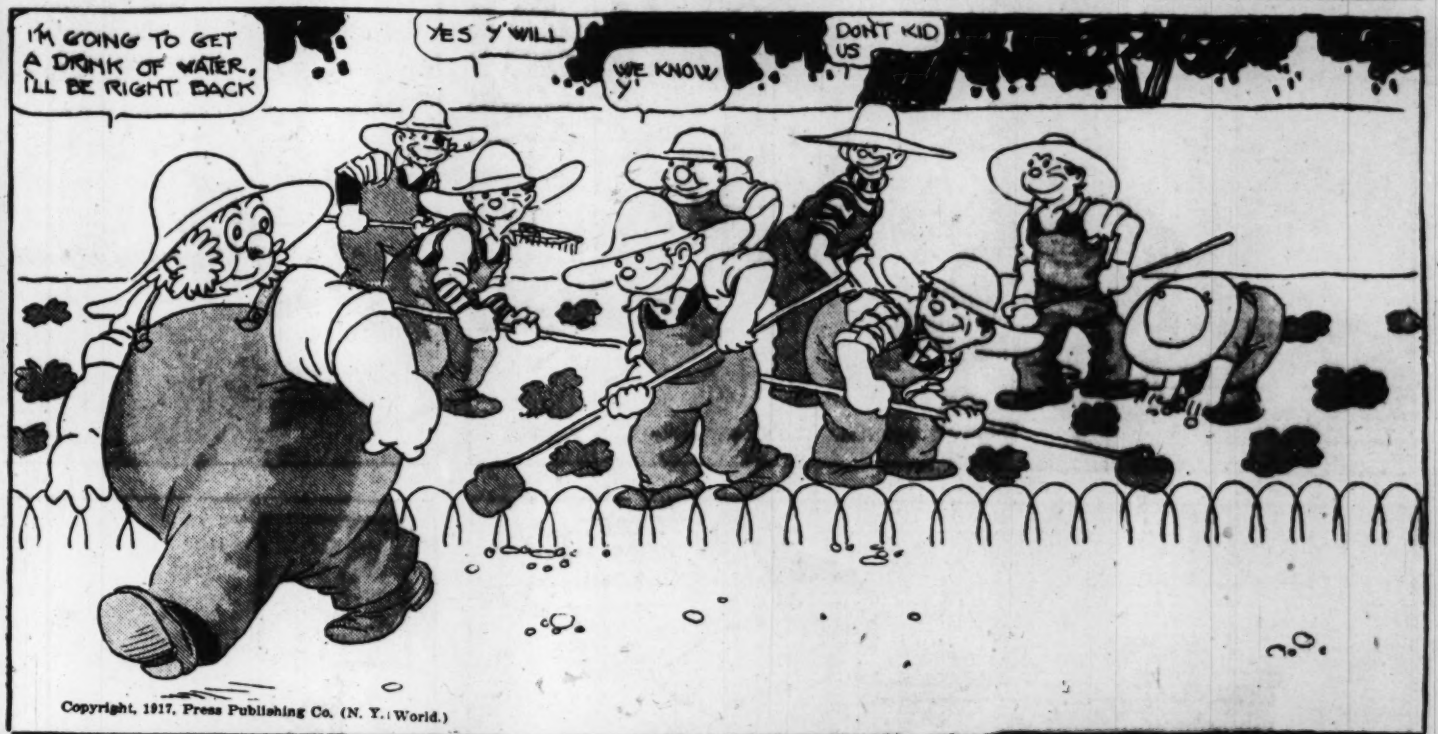


Lady Bountiful

How Can She Bring the Boys Up
Right When Uncle Dudley Sets
Such a Bad Example?

OH
UNCLE
DUDLEY!
HOW
COULD
YOU.

GENE ARR



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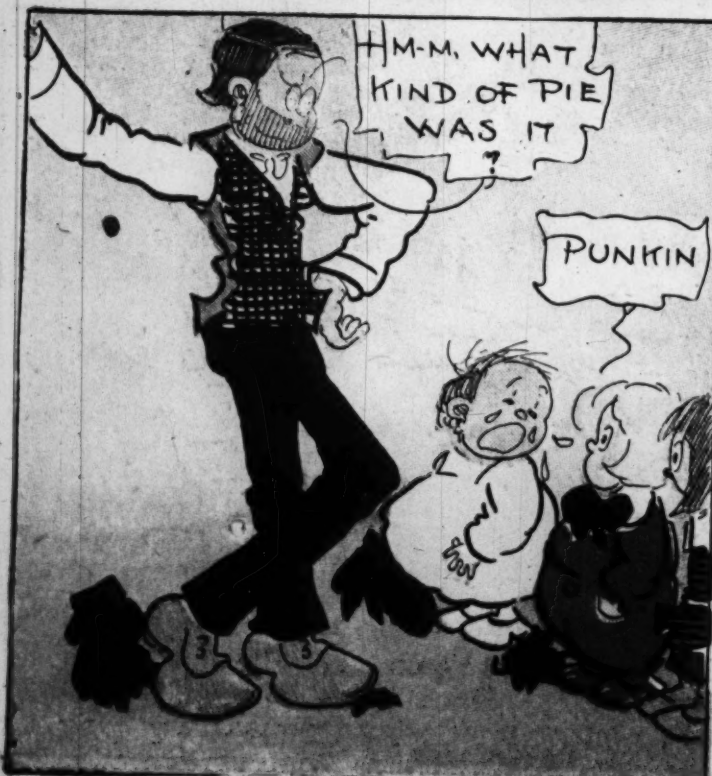


GENE ARR

Poor Mr. W.—Women Are So Fussy



Nippy's Pop—Desperate Ambrose Gets the Decision



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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS MO., SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1917.

ROTOGRAVURE
PICTURE SECTION

Leaving a
Torpedoed
Liner in the
Mediterranean.



This remarkable photograph shows the passengers and crew of a ten thousand-ton steamer clambering down her side just before she went under. This craft was sunk without warning and 50 persons including the captain were lost. The liner sank a few minutes after this picture was made... © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.



UNCLE SAM'S SEA SOLDIERS ON THEIR WAY TO FIGHT WITH THE ALLIES— Groups of marines brought up from Haiti to join Pershing in France. These men were photographed at an Atlantic sea coast camp. They may be on the water now or even in France. At any rate they will be fighting soon. PHOTOS © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.



© BOSTON PHOTO NEWS CO.

How a destroyer looks out of water. Note the slim hull and long propeller shafts with protecting guards.



Pierre Lorillard taking a hurdle at the Tuxedo horse show.

© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.



Composer dictating music to his arranger, Earl Carroll, popular song writer dreams of melody and gets busy before it vanishes from his mind. © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.



Kathryn Adams, St. Louis girl who has become a Thanhouser film star. ♦

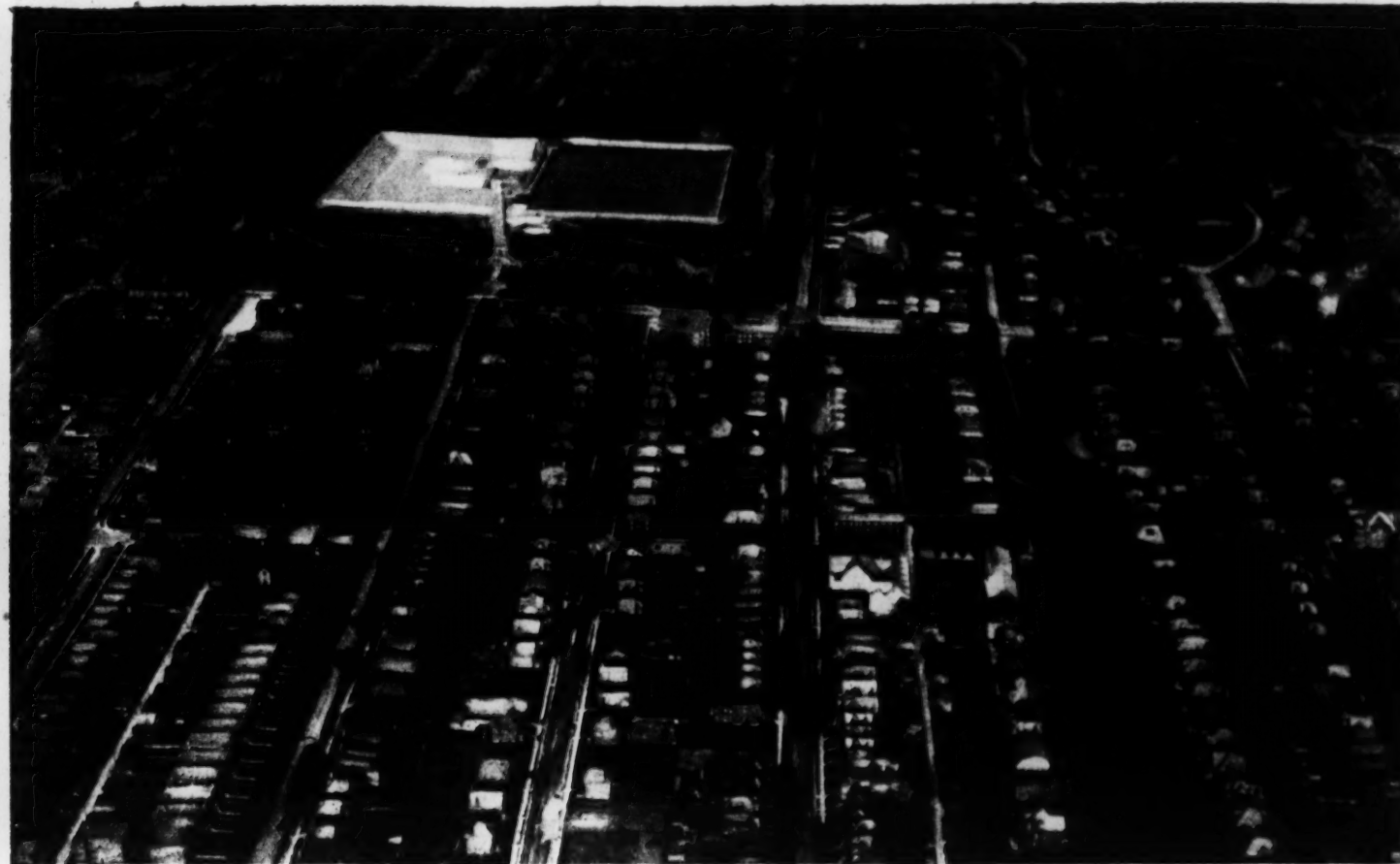


.B.



WOMEN'S COMMITTEE of COUNCIL of NATIONAL DEFENSE. Left to right; Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. Josiah M. Cowles, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Joseph M. Lamar, Mrs. Phillip N. Moore, Standing, Mrs. Stanley Mac Cormack and Mrs. Ira Couch Wood. © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.

10



A black and white photograph showing a large, dark, cylindrical object, possibly a ship's hull or a large barrel, being hoisted by a crane or derrick. Several men are standing on the ground and on the structure, observing the operation. The scene is outdoors, likely at a shipyard or construction site.

What Lux is Not



Cake? No Powder? No transparent flakes!

In flake form, Lux can be kept pure, concentrated soap. In this form there is no need for any air, any moisture, or any kind of "filler" which has no cleansing value. Lux needs only to be used in small quantities owing to its absolute purity and wonderful richness in lather.

**Nothing like it ever before
been made**

The process by which Lux is made is used only for Lux—the very machinery which “flakes” the soap is patented and controlled by the manufacturers of Lux.

Get a package from your grocer or department store today and try it yourself.

Lever Bros. Co., Cambridge,
Mass.

Won't shrink woolens!
Won't turn silks yellow!
Won't injure even chiffons!

Lux is not a cake of soap, not a chipped soap, not a soap powder, but pure transparent flakes.

Even in looks it is not like anything you have ever seen.

Why soap for fine laundering should be in flakes

Soap should never be rubbed directly on fine fabrics, for the rubbing weakens and will eventually destroy the fabric.

In flake form, Lux melts the moment you throw it into hot water, and makes an instant lather which dissolves dirt without rubbing. Lux is so completely soluble that not the slightest trace of soap is left in the garment to yellow it. *Lux won't injure anything that water alone won't injure.*

LUX



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FRENCH is a good language to know; its charm and beauty will develop you and help in enjoying the limelight of public affairs. Every intelligent American should know French. A **FREE TRIAL** LESSON WILL SHOW YOU THAT MY SYSTEM IS **SECOND TO NONE**. Write or call for particulars to Prof. Jacques Villard, 1293 Blvd. St. Louis, Mo. 5400. Page



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Registered in U. S. and Can.

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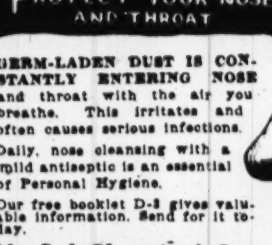
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and throat with the air you
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in the Pink Box
With the Heart on It!
Don't pay too little
for your face
powder - nor too
much. For satisfac-
tion and economy, use

**Soul Kiss
Face Powder**

If your druggist hasn't,
send us his name and
50 cents. We will see
that you are supplied.

Use Soul Kiss Face Cream

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St. Louis, Mo.

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\$18.00	No. 20,
	\$12.00
No. 3A Special	No. 3A,
\$55.00	\$20.00

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FINISHING AND
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Erker's
608 OLIVE 511 N. GRAND
ST. LOUIS, MO.



*Get This Beautiful Gift from
One of the Dealers Named Below*

Better call promptly, though, for this number of cases is limited. Wait too long and disappointment is possible.

Just fill out the coupon and mail it with 25 cents in stamps. We will send you the Week-end Package by return mail.

of any of the following:
 Palmolive Shampoo, Cold Cream, Vanishing Cream, Face
 Rouge, price 50 cents each.
 Or Palmolive Shaving Stick, Talcum Powder, Lip Rouge, price 25
 cents each.

Any one of the dealers listed below will be glad to
 send you with this 25-cent case whatever you desire
 with this purchase. That is, as long as the offer
 holds out.

Better call promptly for this number, as the supply
 is limited.



Ben Schermer
Heintzelmann Drug Co.
Schermer Brothers
Greenwood Pharmacy
W. F. Katsky Drug Co.
Wm. M. Boerschel
H. F. Wulfmeyer Drug Co.
Lulu Drug Co.

GRANITE CITY, ILL.
Tri-City Packing and Gro. Co.
KIRKWOOD, MO.
Phillips' Prescription Pharmac
MADISON, ILL.
MAPLEWOOD, MO.
Paetel and Schneider Drug Co.
Reliable Drug Co.
VENICE, ILL.
North Venice Drug Co.
WEBSTER GROVES, MO.
Ambrose Mueller.